The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1874. NUMBER 226.

REAL ESTATE.

THE BEST

TEN OR TWENTY

LOTS

ON LAKE-ST.,

AT THE

Northwestern Car Shops,

FOR SALE,

SINGLY OR ALL TOGETHER,

AT A BARGAIN!

BY

H. L. TURNER,

102 Washington-st.,

(SECOND FLOOR).

CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

WHOLESALE

CROCKERY, CHINA,

GLASSWARE, LAMPS,

AND FANCY GOODS,

274, 276, and 278 Wabash-av.,

Corner Van Buren-st.

GOODS BY THE PACKAGE

OR REPACKED AT

NEW YORK PRICES.

DRESS GOODS.

DRESS GOODS!

FIELD,
LEITER
& CO.

Have now open their Spring importations of LYONS AND PIM'S Irish Poplins, in all the new Spring colorings.

Will offer 100 pieces of Cashmere Beige, Beige Diagonals, and Camel's Hair Serges at 50c and $1. These goods are wool, light weight, and will not shrink, making a very serviceable article for Suits and Polonaises.

Also, 100 pcs. Japanese Silks, at 30c and 50c, and a line of Japanese Cottons in checks, for Children's wear, at VERY LOW PRICES.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

SHOEMAKERS, ATTENTION!

HENRY H. HEIMERDINGER,

Leather and Findings,

63 LAKE-ST., corner State,

Has just returned from the East, where he has bought a large stock, and invites his friends and patrons to give him a call, as he will sell at

BOTTOM PRICES.

GENERAL NOTICES.

PEW RENTAL.

The Annual Rental of Pews in Christ Church (Reformed Episcopal), Bishop Cheney, Rector, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, April 6, at 7½ o'clock, at the Church, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. Those desirous of obtaining Sittings in said Church are particularly requested to be present.

HENRY C. SMITH, Treasurer.

A CARD

TO THE VOTERS OF THE NORTH TOWN.

The candidate for Town Clerk, John Sweeney, the nominee of the Turner Hall Convention, has not been in this country over five years, and there are men ready and willing to swear he is not even a citizen.

Signed. SEVERAL TAX-PAYERS.

Property Owners, Attention!

Until 15th inst. Tax Sale Certificates held by the City of Chicago can be redeemed at 10 per cent premium, after which date the rate will be increased to 20 per cent.

S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

CHICAGO, April 1, 1874.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

W. C. WATTS & CO.,

21 Brown's Building, Liverpool,

Solicit consignments of Provisions, Lard, &c., and execute orders for the purchase and sale of same for future shipment or delivery. Advances made on consignments, and all information afforded by our friends, Messrs. Fox & Flash, No. 25 William-st., New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGE,

Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, Ill.

Summer Quarter will commence on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15. For terms of admission apply to

EDWARD P. WESTON.

REMOVALS.

Dr. C. A. Wilbur

Has removed his office and residence to No. 103 State street, southeast corner of Washington. Office hours, 8 a. m., 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to half-past 7 p. m. Take the elevator.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Special Attractions

IN

LINENS

AND

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

On MONDAY, April 6, we will commence the sale of New Importations of every description of Linen and Housekeeping Goods, at Popular Prices.

Special Bargains will be offered in

BLEACH'D DAMASKS at 75 cts., recently 90 cts.;

BLEACH'D DAMASKS at 95 cts., recently $1.15; and

BLEACH'D HUCK DAMASK TOWELS at $4, lately $5 per doz.;

Together with Fine Lines of Sheeting, Pillow and Shirting Linens, and White and Fancy Color Border Towels at large concessions from former prices.

Special examination invited.

FIELD,
LEITER
& CO.,

State & Washington-sts.

BLACK GOODS.

BLACK GOODS

DEPARTMENT.

FIELD,
LEITER
& CO.,

State and Washington-sts.,

Call the attention of the trade to their line of YORK MINSTER Black Alpacas and VENETIAN Black, PURE MOHAIRS, of which they now have open a complete assortment.

For LUSTRE, COLOR, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, these goods have no equal, and we warrant them not to change color or turn brown in wearing.

TO RENT.

Coal or Transportation

DOCK.

The 340 feet of Dock Property at the west end of Lake-st. Bridge, formerly occupied by the UNION TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

To Rent.

APPLY TO

MATTOCKS & MASON,

523 WABASH-AV.

State & Washington-sts.

SECOND FLOOR.

To Rent.

Having concluded to subdivide the north of the Second Story in building southeast corner of State and Washington-sts., into Salesrooms and Offices, the undersigned would be glad to see parties desiring such rooms, so that rooms may be made to suit them. Plans may be seen at office of E. S. Jenison, Architect, in the building. I will be at the building from 11 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 4 p. m., during the present week.

Rooms will be made ready for occupancy May 1st.

W. E. HALE,
Southeast corner State and Washington-sts.

TO RENT.

Second story of stores 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, and 215 Kinzie-st., corner Dearborn, size 100x120, connected, suitable for manufacturing purposes, with room in basement for steam power. Call at 205 Kinzie-st.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS,

Collars,

CUFFS,

AT

WILSON BROS.,

67 & 69 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,
And Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A partner in one of the oldest Mercantile Houses in the city, being about to withdraw from active business, will dispose of his interest (a one-half interest) in the business to such party as may be acceptable to the remaining partner. The business is entirely safe, and will pay at least 25 per cent.

About $100,000 will be required, which includes a half-interest in the partnership Real Estate, on which the business is located. If desired, this sum can be paid in installments during the next two years, with satisfactory security and interest. Address M 67, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A Quarterly Dividend

Of 2½ per cent has been declared by the Directors of the National Bank of Commerce, payable on and after Monday, April 6.

E. MAYNARD, Cashier.

FOR SALE.

MARBLE MANTELS,

MONUMENTS AND TILING.

THE GOWAN MARBLE CO., 11 North Clark-st.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL CARD.

DR. M. W. SHERWOOD'S Dental-Rooms are removed to the northwest corner of State and Madison-sts., Dore Block, Room 19. The best artificial teeth are made. Gives Vitalized Air, and extracts teeth without pain.

ANÆSTHETIC.

TO DENTISTS.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain,

By using CAMPBELL'S LOCAL ANÆSTHETIC, now largely used in Central New York. Does away with the necessary use of gas and chloroform, leaving the patient entirely sensible during the painless operation, and harmless from injurious consequences. Samples for trial and office or county rights for Illinois, or the Southern States, or New York may be had of

S. E. JONES,
Box 968, Post Office, Chicago.

TEMPERANCE.

The Parallel Between Abimelech and Alcohol.

Interesting Temperance Sermon by the Rev. E. F. Williams.

Mass-Meetings at the Wabash Avenue and First Methodist Churches.

License or No License the Issue at the Spring Elections.

An Anti-Temperance Victory in Davenport, Ia.

The Mayor of Mt. Vernon, O., in Person Attacks the Women's Tabernacles.

Excitement Caused by His Action---Almost a Riot.

CHICAGO.

ABIMELECH AND ALCOHOL.

Sermon by the Rev. E. F. Williams.

The following sermon on the temperance-question was preached yesterday morning at the Forty-seventh Street Congregational Church, by the pastor, the Rev. Edward F. Williams. His text was:

And a certain woman cast a piece of a mill-stone upon Abimelech's head, and all to break his skull.—Judges, ix., 53.

Abimelech, the bramble-king of Shechem, was a thoroughly unfortunate man. He was unfortunate in his birth, his name, his character, his friends, and his foes; in a word, disaster followed every step of his career. On a small scale, his history illustrates the history of Alcohol, and as such I ask you to consider it this morning.

Abimelech was the son of Gideon. His mother was a Shechemite, an idolator, as the name (Father of the King—a heathen title) given the child testifies. A good name is a great blessing. It pledges its possessor to an effort to secure the qualities of character which distinguished him for whose sake the name is bestowed. Abimelech was pledged in his name to the worship of Baal. His father was a man of reputation and sterling virtues. He had delivered Israel from Amalek and Midian. He was a military hero of the first class, cool, brave, decisive, magnanimous, and unselfish. For himself and his descendants he refused the sovereignty which a grateful people pressed upon him. He opposed the spirit of idolatry which was rife in his day, yet yielded to its influence so far as to make, without Divine authority, a costly ephod, whose worship at Ophrah, his own city, he permitted to take the place of the worship appointed at Shiloh. As a Judge, for forty years he guarded faithfully the interests of the people. In morals he was not overstrict. He had many wives, and was the father of seventy sons. He supported a secondary, or illegitimate, wife, in idolatrous Shechem, the mother of Abimelech, who, we may presume, was educated after his mother's way of thinking, to honor Baal and to hate Jehovah.

As a young man, Abimelech seems to have lived alternately at Ophrah and at Shechem, and to have been of a jealous, selfish, cruel disposition. At the time of which we write, his father and mother are dead, and the brothers are from 25 to 35 years of age. Abimelech has not forgotten the crown which his father rejected, and, as the one least worthy of it, is most anxious to wear it.

Mark the parallels thus far. Alcohol is of respectable origin, at least on his father's side,—from the grain of which we make our bread,—but, for all that, has no real right to exist. Thoroughly unworthy, Alcohol seeks to rule, and to rule for selfish purposes. With Alcohol as with Abimelech, we may be sure that that which has no right to exist can never attain to the highest prosperity; nay, that this existence will carry a curse with it from first to last.

The desire for a prominence for which his talents do not fit him, leads Abimelech into a conspiracy. Our first view of him as a young man is as a conspirator against his own kin. He has as little principle as Cataline, and is far more cruel. He communes with the house of his mother's father. He appeals to anti-Israelitish prejudices. He makes friends with those who hate Abraham and the traditions of Abraham. He excites their fears, asking them which is better, that all the sons of Gideon should reign, or that one should reign, and that one their one "bone and flesh." As a matter of fact, the fears he excites are groundless; the sons of Gideon have no intention of trying to rule. They are content to abide by their father's decision, and to remain citizens of a State in which Jehovah is King. But Abimelech assumes that they are plotters against the liberties of Shechem, and the towns in league with Shechem. His ruse succeeds. His mother's brethren plead his cause, secure him influence and money, and, with the money, he hires "vain and light persons,"—the loafers of our saloons,—who, having nothing to do, are more than ready to be led by the first man who will minister to their appetite. They go with him to Ophrah; help him to kill, at one blow, the three score and ten sons of his dead father. It is the first manifestation of that bloodthirsty spirit which, in Eastern countries, for more than forty centuries has sought the lives of all those whose interests could, in any possible way, clash with the interests of the would-be sovovereign. Abimelech may have made a 'feast'; a religious feast, no doubt. At a word, his unsuspecting brethren are offered in sacrifice upon the altar of stone which they may have helped to rear. Jotham alone, the youngest, escapes.

Thus far all is well. The obstacles in the path to the crown are removed. The ceremonies of the coronation are hurried forward. "By the plain of the pillar that was in Shechem," the anointing takes place. Butthe men of Shechem do not know what they have done. They do not see that their liberties have been in no danger from Gideon's legitimate sons; that he who has come among them, their relative only by a left-handed marriage, is the real usurper, the real tyrant. They do not see that by their own act they have bartered away their privileges, and lent their influence to secure their own ruin.

Is it not so with Alcohol? Does he not plead against morals, and law, the Sabbath, and religion? Is he not full of hints of tyranny, and loss of individual liberties? Does he not unite "the lewd fellows of the baser sort," and, paid with the money of the more respectable, lead them out to murder those who have the right to rule? Is it not in this way that he gets his power, his crown as King; and, when King, is he not the worst King that ever sat on a throne? They who give him this authority little know at the time what they are doing, no more than did the Shechemites who crowned the adventurer Abimelech, and for no other reason than his glibness of tongue, his lack of principle, and his accidental birth among them. They were selfish, no doubt. They desired to keep the offices in their own hands. They believed in the principle of later-day politics, "To the victors belong the spoils." If Abimelech be King, they will be promoted. Shechem will be the Capital city; others will envy their good fortune. It is a glorious day's work which they have done. Their shouts of joy fill the air.

There is one who sees the consequences of the act; one who has been an interested spectator of the doings: one who can keep silence no longer, who, taking his stand upon the spur of the mountain that overlooks the town, sings out, or chants out in the well-known Arab manner, and in the clear, loud Arab voice, a prophecy of ruin that must have startled alike the new-made being, and the fawning subject:

Hearken unto me, ye men of Shechem, that God may hearken unto you.

The trees went forth on an time to anoint a King over them; and they said unto the olive-tree: Reign thou over us. But the olive-tree said unto them: Should I leave my fatness wherewith by me they honor God and man, and go to be promoted over the trees? And the trees said to the fig-tree: Come thou and reign over us. But the fig-tree said unto them: Should I forsake my sweetness, and my good fruit, and go to be promoted over the trees? Then said the trees unto the vine: Come thou and reign over us. And the vine said unto them: Should I leave mine which cheereth God and man, and go to be promoted over the trees? Then said all the trees unto the bramble: Come thou and reign over us. And the bramble said unto the trees: If in truth you anoint me being over you, then come and put your trust in my shadow; and if not, let fire come out of the bramble and devour the cedars of Lebanon.

Now, therefore, if ye have done verily and sincerely in that ye have made Abimelech King, and if ye have dealt well with Jerubbaal and his house, and have done unto him according to the deserving of his hands: For my father fought for you, and adventured his life far, and delivered you out of the hand of Midian: And ye are risen up against my father's house this day, and have slain his sons, threescore and ten persons, upon one stone, and have made Abimelech, the son of his maid-servant, King over the men of Shechem, because he is your brother: If ye then have dealt truly and sincerely with Jerubbaal and with his house this day, then rejoice ye in Abimelech, and let him also rejoice in you: But if not, let fire come out of Abimelech and devour the men of Shechem and the house of Millo; and let fire come out of the men of Shechem and from the house of Millo, and devour Abimelech.

It is the voice of doom. It is the handwriting on the wall, which even at the beginning declares that the tyrant's days are numbered.

There could be no difficulty in understanding this simple parable. The olive-tree, the fig-tree, the vine, the source of all the region's wealth, who fill offices too important to admit of their leaving them even for a throne, are Gideon and Gideon's sons, who have refused to rule over Israel, while the worthless bramble, which is so ready to rule, and to ruin in its rule, is the base-born, low-minded, deceitful Abimelech. The parable of Jotham is a prophecy, and the prophecy is a curse. A curse alike on people and being. Will it be fulfilled? Time will tell.

Jotham has gone, has fled for safety. His words must be proved true before we may venture to abide in or near Shechem.

So it is with Alcohol. He is crowned with great rejoicings, and, as the result of the most astonishing combinations, he is entrusted with the government of village, city, State and nation. He has persuaded us that it is better that he should reign—he, our "bone and flesh," the innocent medicinal quality in the wheat from which comes our staff of life—than the honorable well-bred sons of the deliverer of our nation. So we put the power into his hands, and, ere the work is done, we hear behind us, and above us, out of the clear sky, the voice of warning, and of woe. "It biteth like a serpent. It stingeth like an adder."

But let us follow the reign of Abimelech. He has secured the crown, the end of all his hopes. What use will he make of it? Jotham has given him his name. "bramble-King." Will that disgraceful title stick to him, and describe his administration?

For three years the conspirator enjoys his power. At the end of that time his tyranny excites opposition. The men of Shechem seek to be rid of him. They set liers-in-wait for him in the mountains. Gaal, son of Ebed, bolder than the rest, heads the plot against him. He has a strong following,—a brave, outspoken following. At a feast they curse Abimelech openly, and ask "Who is Abimelech, and who is Shechem, that we should serve him? Is not he the son of Jerubbaal? and Zebul his officer? Serve the men of Hamor, the father of Shechem: for why should we serve him?" And as the leader in their counsels, Gaal adds, "Would to God this people were under my hand! then would I remove Abimelech." And the boldness passes into a challenge, "Increase thy army and come out."

It is a serious state of things. Abimelech cannot safely remain in Shechem. He, therefore, holds his Court in one of the lesser cities of the league, and trusts Zebul, his officer, to administer affairs in the place of danger. The rebel is caught by a rebel. Through pretense of friendship Zebul leads Gaal along, step by step, till the soldiers of Abimelech arise and make short work with his aspirations for the throne. But the rebellion has begun. Abimelech is unpopular. His officers are unpopular, and though Gaal has fled, and his followers are wounded and slain, and the city by public act banishes Gaal for cowardice, popular sympathy is not with the King. The very next day the Shechemites seem to have gone out to Gaal with the purpose of making one more effort to regain their liberties. Abimelech hears of it, gathers his men, follows the rebels, strikes them front, rear, and flank—annihilates them. But, while he is fighting outside the walls, rebellion rages within the walls. Zebul is overpowered. The whole town is in arms. There is but one avenue open. Abimelech attacks the city, contends against it a whole day, carries it at last by assault, slays the people therein, breaks down the walls, burns down the houses with fire, sows with salt the ground on which they stood. A few escape—they that are in the town of Shechem—and take refuge "in the hold of the house of God Berith," i. e., in the strong fort of Baal. But no asylum is sacred to Abimelech. He hastens to a neighboring hill, cuts down a bough from a tree, puts it upon his shoulder, commands his followers to do the same, leads them to the door of the fortress, sets these boughs on fire, and calmly awaits the suffocation of the inmates. A thousand perish. The prompt, decisive, vigorous measures of Abimelech save him. True, he has put to death half his subjects; has destroyed what should have been his capital city, has made his aforetime friends his bitter enemies. But no matter, the fire-kindler, the bramble-King, still wears his crown.

Shall we stop to point out the parallels? If the slaves of Alcohol rise against him, are they not powerless? Do they not often lose their property and their lives in the attempt to get rid of him? Is not every widespread revolution against his authority attended with fearful disaster? And in this disaster, are not those who gave their votes for him as being sure to be involved? And yet his sway is dreadful. It cannot be endured. Men and women are uniting against him, and risking their lives to bring about his overthrow. How much better never to have entrusted him with power! But, as in the case of Abimelech, the reflection comes too late.

Abimelech's victories make him reckless. In his anxiety to crush out the last vestige of rebellion, he marches to Thebez, encamps against it, takes it. There is a strong tower here into which all the men and women fly for safety, and carry their weapons of defense with them. The band within are the "forlorn hope." Abimelech looks for an easy victory. He has had everything his own way from the first. He has gotten rid of the rightful heirs of the throne. He has put down rebellion after rebellion, and in a way to make his subjects feel the cost of rebellion. He has shown Baal that even his sacred asylum affords no protection to those who throw off their allegiance to their King. He will make short work of the few who have laid hold upon the strong tower in Thebez. He remembers the success at the fort of Baal, at Schechem, and draws near to apply the torch. But there is a power which Abimelech has not recognized, an eye which has not lost sight of him even from the day of his birth; an agency which has stirred up this rebellion against him in order that his true nature may be known, and that in the attempt to crush out the rebellion he himself may be crushed out, and the bitter memory of his worthless rule remain a lesson of wisdom forever.

"God sent an evil spirit between Abimelech and the men of Shechem, and the men of Shechem dealt treacherously with Abimelech." God is sovereign after all. His plans are developing even in Baal's city. Abimelech, the usurper and assassin, is in his hands, and shall work out His purpose. Jotham's parable has come true in part. "Fire has come out of Abimelech and devoured the men of Shechem and the men of Millo." The bramble-bush cannot lay aside its nature, or avoid doing that for which it was designed. It has kindled a fire which has burnt up two cities already, and which threatens every city in the league. To prove the predictions completely true, it only needs that the fire which has been kindled consume the kindler. And so heartily do we despise him, that we shall be glad to see him burn. But will he fall? Every step he has taken has strengthened his power. Every effort against him has failed. Even Israel, in part, has submitted to his authority, and is concluding that it is better to submit altogether. Alas, for the paralysis of the public heart!

Abimelech applies the torch to the tower. They that have taken refuge in it should perish. They have lifted up their hands against his rule, and shall miserably die. There is a mightier, a wiser, a more skillful than Abimelech, one who can use the weakest of all weak things of this world agains him, and this, too, at the moment of his greatest strength. Far up in the tower is one who has suffered from his tyranny, one whose friends have fallen fighting against him, one whose highest ambition will be gratified by putting an end to his life. The weapon chosen is the simplest, a piece of a broken mill-stone. It has been carried up into the tower for the purpose to which it is to be devoted. It is in the hands of a woman; we know not her name, or her rank, but her work has been on record for more than 3,000 years. "A certain woman cast a piece of mill-stone upon Abimelech's head, and all to break his skull." It was not a careless throw. The stone was well aimed, and no doubt followed by a prayer, and what swords and javelins, and battering-rams, and charges of brave men had failed to do a weak, unknown woman succeeds in doing. The stone hit the usurper on his head and broke his skull, and broke it so completely that life was despaired of, for this is the force of the words, "All to break," i. e., thoroughly, entirely broke. And so it came to pass again that they who thirst for blood have their own blood to drink. "They who take the sword perish with the sword." The methods which proud, selfish, unprincipled men choose to follow serve to perpetuate their own infamy. Yet the weak are chosen to confound the mighty. Abimelech has reached the limit of his miserable career. That limit a woman has set. Oh, the disgrace thus to die, and so he hastily calls to his armor-bearer, "Draw thy sword and slay me, that men may not say of me, A woman slew him. And his armor-bearer thrust him through, and he died." But it made no difference. More than 200 years afterwards it was a proverb in Israel, "Who smote Abimelech, the son of Jerubbesheth? Did not a woman cast a piece of a mill-stone upon him from a wall, that he died in Thebez?" So it is always,—wicked men are very sensitive about their honor, about the place they shall fill in history. They take disgrace very hard; are unwilling to fall by the hand of an inferior. But God's justice writes "Ichabod" on their reputation, prints the truth about them, and bids the winds bear it to the four quarters of the world.

In the crusade now waging, in woman's name and under woman's direction, who shall utter a word of rebuke if the tyrant get his death-blow from a woman's hand?

It is quite too much to hope that Alcohol, as King, is now to die. But he has wrought ruin enough, has cost the nation lives and treasure enough, to warrant the most rigorous measures against him. That he will die hard there is no doubt. That he will burn and kill to save himself is only too evident. But die he ought, and must, and will. For he is Christ's enemy, and Christ shall conquer.

About the present temperance-revival, there is only this to say: It stands by itself, peculiar in its origin, its spirit, its method, and its apparent success. There is nothing in history with which to compare it. If God is in it, the revival will spread over the land; if it be of impulse and love of notoriety, it will soon waste its force. The promoters of this revival seem to be actuated by moral motives. They are seeking to benefit society, to restrain crime, to shut off the sources of crime, to dry up the fountains of crime. The weapons of their warfare are not carnal but spiritual, and mightily to the pulling down of the strongholds of sin. They appeal to conscience, to men's inborn sense of right, and cannot fail in at least strengthening the feeling already widely prevalent that Alcohol has no right to exist.

Like the revolution against Abimelech, this last revolution has its rise in a sense of personal wrong. That part of Ohio where the revolt has been most nearly universal once belonged to Virginia, and was largely settled by emigrants from Virginia. These settlers came with the intemperate habits of the cavaliers. Steadily the old families have been dying out, poisoned by Alcohol. The Quaker women of Huntingdon and Washington have shown the greatest courage in this uprising,—not so much because suffering from poverty and personal abuse, as from mortification and sorrow over the premature death of their sons and daughters, the victims of a disgraceful, tyrannical appetite. Waiting years for help that gave no signs of coming, they went forward themselves, and have brought about a change in the public sentiment of the region which seems miraculous. These women are Christian women. They are not fanatics, if they seem so. Their methods may be crude, misapplicable to large cities. Ordinarily it cannot be wise to pray and sing on the streets, and in saloons, interrupting a business, which, however mean, is carried on under sanction of law. But it is wise to pray somewhere, and to lift of a united protest against drunkenness as a sin. The way to deal with the evil is, to create a public sentiment that shall treat drunkenness as a venal offence against society. Drunkards are criminals against themselves, against their families, against the whole community. If women bring us to see this they will confer an inestimable blessing on the age. But for practical victories, let us rejoice. The revenues of the Government from whisky have fallen off hundreds of thousands of dollars. A great impulse has been given to morality. Do we shrug our shoulders because men did not begin the campaign? Let them take hold of it now, and carry it forward. The enemy is upon us. Somebody ought to fight. If men will not, women must, and it does not become those who stay at home while the victory is being gained to rebuke those who go out and gain it.

Nor can we be so sure that the revival has not broken out in the right place. Women are the creators of public sentiment, the true conservators of public morals. It is for them to say what shall be, and what shall not be. Let them talk, and write, and agitate, and contend, till Alcohol loses his power. Let them frown even upon the moderate drinker; upon wealth gotten from the manufacture or sale of alcohol. Let them scorn an alliance with a toper as they would with a gambler, a blackleg, or a murderer, and society will feel the pressure. What shall we do with the sinners? Reform them, and this while we set our faces as a flint against the sin. God has said that a drunkard cannot enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. He cannot accept its principles and be a drunkard. Let it be our aim, then, to lead the intemperate to Christ. He is their surest deliverer. Was Abimelech a bramble-King? Did he start a fire which burned up alike friend and foe? What was his wickedness, compared with that of Alcohol, whose victims go to their graves, in the United States alone, at the rate of 550 a day, and into prisons at the rate of 100,000 a year? Did Abimelech destroy Sechem and Thebez? Has not Alcohol made more than two cities or ten a wilderness, and burned out the integrity, and piety, and intelligence from multitudes of our public men? Does he not tax us $15 for every $9 that we pay for food, clothing, books, the common comforts of life? Is it not right to pray that this fire-fiend consume himself?

It will not do to lose what we have gained. The gain has been considerable. In spite of all that has been said against prohibition, in some States it has worked well. In many of the smaller towns in Massachusetts it is impossible to get liquor by the glass. Liquor-selling is regarded as a mean business. Respectable men will have nothing to do with it. It is only a little while since nearly everybody drank, and spoke of signing the pledge as the signing away of one's liberty. There is a call now for the union of all our forces against a common foe, the bitterest, the vilest, the most satanic in existence. Let us unite in Christ's name, and seek to save men by leading them to Christ; and, if in self-defense we are compelled to wage a terrible warfare, let us not falter. The foe is worthy of death, is hostile to every moral interest on earth and in heaven. Least of all is he true to his friends. These he ruins in property, reputation, body, and soul.

But, even if we do not win a complete victory now, it is a good time to strike. The iron is hot. The blows will tell. Weak things there are, what and where God knows and has chosen, which shall bring the monster to his grave. For Christ's Kingdom is coming, and Satan's emissaries must be bound, and cast into the pit, and burned with fire. So to every Christian woman who hears a special call to special activity in the temperance-cause, or sees a chance to hurl a stone at this modern Abimelech's head, we bid godspeed, and pray that the stone which she hurls may break his skull.

TEMPERANCE MASS-MEETING.

A mass-meeting of the Ladies' Temperance Organization was held last evening in the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church. The attendance was quite large, Mrs. Moses Smith occupied the chair.

The choir sung the "*Gloria in Excelsis*," after

(See Fifth Page.)

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Kelley's Last Speech Finds Favor with the Inflationists.

Text of the Senate Finance Bill as Amended.

A Problem in Social Ethics—What Is the Status of the Chief-Justice?

Sanborn to Appear Before the Ways and Means Committee.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KELLEY'S SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 5.—Judge Kelley has been the recipient of warm congratulations from inflationists for his speech on the finances delivered yesterday evening. He feels greatly elated and encouraged, and says that he thinks of offering his 3 65-100 bond proposition as a substitute for the bill from the Banking and Currency Committee now under discussion; if he fails to have it succeed as such substitute, he thinks of proposing it as an independent measure on the first opportunity.

Goodlove S. Orth, of Indiana, has prepared a speech on the finances, which he will take the first occasion offering to deliver, in which he will advocate, as do Benjamin Butler and Judge Kelley, the issue of greenbacks and the 3 65-100 bonds.

A COMPROMISE.

During the armistice between the contestants on the financial question, brought about by the adjournment of the Senate from Friday until to-morrow, an effort to harmonize the conflicting parties by means of compromise has been quietly going on. The attempt is believed to have been somewhat successful, although no definite or positive agreement was arrived at. Perhaps the best result that could have been effected in this way would be an understanding by which debate and dilatory motions would to a great extent be stopped, and voting on the several features and propositions in the bill and amendments be begun at an early hour.

(To the Associated Press.)

THE SENATE BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The following is the finance bill as amended, and as it now stands before the Senate:

A BILL to provide for the redemption and re-issue of United States notes and for free banking.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

SECTION 1. That the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at $400,000,000.

SEC. 2. That $46,000,000 in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to the National banking-associations now organized, and which may be organized hereafter; and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in Sec. 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of 3 per centum temporary loan-certificates, and for an increase of National-Bank notes," approved July 12, 1870.

SEC. 3. That each National banking-association now organized or hereafter to be organized shall keep and maintain, as a part of its reserve required by law, one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits; and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for National Banking Associations shall consist of balances due to an association, available for the redemption of its circulating notes, from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

SEC. 4. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States.

LAND-GRANT GRAB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—It is understood that an effort will be made in the House to-morrow, under a suspension of the rules, to have a bill renewing the Bayfield & St. Croix land-grant in the State of Wisconsin made a special order for an early day. There was a long and bitter fight on this bill in the last Congress, and, as it was defeated by a large majority, the supposition was that it was killed beyond danger of resurrection; and that it has reappeared has occasioned a great deal of surprise. Those who are pushing the scheme doubtless think, however, that, with the large number of new members in the House, they will have at least a slight chance for success. The measure will not be permitted to go through without considerable opposition, which may develop into a brisk skirmish at the start to-morrow, as many of its old opponents are still in Congress. It is noticeable that this is the first old-fashioned land-grab proposition that has come up this session with any show of strength.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUTLER'S IMPEACHMENT BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Butler says his bill relieving officials from duty while on trial under articles of impeachment, is intended particularly to cover the cases of Durell, Busteed, and Story, of the West Arkansas district, and in this connection he does not hesitate to express himself as having the opinion, based upon the facts before the House Judiciary Committee of which he is Chairman, that each of these gentlemen will be found guilty of the charges preferred, and impeached.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

It is stated that the counsel for the memorialists will have ex-Gov. Henry D. Cooke summoned before the District Investigating Committee this week. They will bring him forward for the purpose of obtaining from him the information that they f iled to get from Hallett Kilbourne as to the famous real estate ring. It remains to be seen whether Gov. Cooke can foil the spirit of inquiry on this point as completely as other witnesses have done.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Delano is in Ohio. It is regarded here as a certainty that he will succeed Richardson as Secretary of the Treasury, and that at a very early day.

DISLOYAL CONGRESSMEN.

There is a restive disposition among Republican Congressmen who do not follow Benjamin Butler to complain that they are treated with such scant civility by the President as amounts almost to a notification that their calls in person are not desired at the White House. The feeling aroused by this state of affairs is somewhat extended, and adds greatly to the growing disloyalty—if not to the Republican party, at least to the Administration—that is indicated in so many different ways on all sides. In the absence of that blind obedience that His Excellency and Whip-Butler are apparently inclined to exact from all Republican Congressmen. It seems to be thought advisable and necessary to chasten them by visiting upon them the displeasure of the august Commander-in-Chief by refusing to allow them to bask in the light of his countenance. If this mild course does not succeed, it is presumed that the throwing of stones will be next in order.

A MATTER FOR JENKINS TO DECIDE.

The question of priority of claim for social precedence is again bothering officials and society people in Washington. It seems never to have been absolutely settled whether the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court should call upon the Vice-President of the United States and Speaker of the House first, or whether those high officials should make the first call upon the Chief-Justice. Custom seems to have almost settled this vexatious question of etiquette in favor of the Vice-President and Speaker, but this is held to be wrong, since, even though the Chief-Justice is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, when once confirmed he becomes the grand conservative element, and head of the nation, before whom the President himself may be arraigned in case of impeachment. A similar contention exists regarding the priority of claim for precedence of Senators and Representatives of long service.

The announcement is now made that Vice-President Wilson will sail from New York for Europe in a few days, to spend several months in endeavoring to regain his health. The fact is, he hasn't fully made up his mind just where he will go, or what he will do.

SANBORN

is expected to appear before the Ways and Means Committee to-morrow.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE MEXICAN VETERANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, at a meeting last night, agreed upon a circular to be distributed throughout the country for the purpose of having enrolled all the survivors of that war, and the widows of such veterans, with a view of laying before the Pension Committee of Congress the exact number of persons entitled to pensions for service in that war, and what amount of money will be required to place their names on the rolls of the Pension Office. The Commissioner of Pensions states that the number of survivors is about 39,000; but the Association think this is not a fair estimate.

A DIVIDEND

of 25 per cent will be paid to the creditors of the First National Bank, of New Orleans, as soon as the necessary schedules can be prepared, making the dividends 60 per cent in all to the creditors of that bank.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Delegate McCormick will to-morrow introduce a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the House with a complete statement of the character and amount of all claims for Indian depredations presented to the Interior Department during the past ten years, together with the action of the Department on each claim. This resolution will be made the basis of a movement to secure their adjustment and payment.

THE CONVICT WEED.

Complaint that He Is too Tenderly Treated---A Palace in a Prison---An Inefficient Guard.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Yesterday Mr. Laimbeer, one of the Commissioners of Charities, laid a communication before the Board of Charities and Correction stating that William M. Tweed is treated, at Blackwell's Island, more as an honored guest than a convict.

"I found," says Laimbeer, "that Tweed has a room on the second floor of the centre building, luxuriously furnished, which he occupies, and in which he receives his visitors. I went into the room, and found there William Dewey and Mr. Tweed's son. The room was without a keeper, within fifty feet of the front door of the principal entrance. I positively say that any man could have gone out of the door, which was unlocked, without the possibility of detection, as no keeper was in the hall of the first or second story for a period of several minutes. The responsibility for this state of affairs rests with Commissioner Stern."

The Board refused to take action yesterday, but the subject will come up again at the meeting to-morrow.

THE STORM.

In Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., March 5.—Seven inches of snow has fallen here within twelve hours. Gardening has been in general progress for two weeks past.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., March 5.—Snow commenced falling here at about 12 o'clock last night, continuing until noon of to-day; and there is now a heavier body of snow on the ground than at any time during the winter. The weather is growing warmer, however, and the snow will speedily disappear.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., April 5.—The snow-storm that commenced about 8 o'clock last evening, continued all through the night and for the greater part of to-day. This morning the three lines of street cars were so blocked with snow that the cars were not sent out until late this afternoon. More snow has fallen during the past six hours than has fallen at any one time before this winter. Reports from surrounding towns indicate the same storm as prevailing; it was doubtless general over the United States.

In Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Iowa, April 5.—A severe snow-storm has prevailed here for the past twenty-four hours, covering the ground to the depth of six inches on a level, and forming drifts from two to four feet deep. This exceeds in quantity any snow-fall of the past winter. The weather is mild, and the indications are that the snow will not remain on the ground long.

In Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., April 5.—At no time during the past winter has such a severe snow-storm prevailed as during the past twenty-four hours. The snow is twelve inches deep on the level, and still coming down.

In Canada.

LONDON, Ont., April 5.—A heavy snow-storm set in this morning, and still continues. Over a foot of snow is on the ground.

TORONTO, April 5.—There is a heavy snow-storm here this afternoon, and still snowing; about six inches of snow are on the ground.

Regular Weather-Report.

SYNOPSIS FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6—1 a. m.—The storm-centre on Saturday night over the Indian Territory, has moved northeastward to the lower Lakes. From its path southward to the Gulf, it was accompanied by cloudy and rainy weather, and fresh to brisk southerly winds, which conditions have extended over the Middle Atlantic States during the evening. From the same path northward to Iowa and the lake-region, it was accompanied by cloudy weather, snow and fresh to brisk east to north winds. Cloudy weather, light snows and sleet, and southeast to southwest winds are now prevailing over New England. The rivers have risen at Marietta, Louisville, Nashville and New Orleans, but fallen at Cincinnati and Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm-centre over the Lower-Lakes will move down the St. Lawrence valley, followed by clearing weather and north to west winds over the Middle States and Lower-Lake region Monday, and over New England on Monday in the afternoon and night. For the South Atlantic and east Gulf States winds veering to westerly, partly cloudy weather and possibly occasionally light rains. For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and Missouri, generally clear weather and southwest to west winds. For the Upper-Lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasionally light rain and southwest to northwest winds. Cautionary signals continue at Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, April 5, 1874.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.94	29	100	E., fresh	L. snow.
11:18 a. m.	29.73	29	100	N. E., fresh	L. snow.
2:00 p. m.	29.69	30	100	N. E., fresh	L. snow.
3:53 p. m.	29.72	30	89	N., fresh	L. snow.
9:00 p. m.	29.92	32	79	Calm	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.95	30	89	Calm	Fair.

Rainfall in 24 hours—6:53 a. m., .04 inches; 3:53 p. m., .10 inches.

Maximum thermometer, 37.

Minimum thermometer, 24.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 6—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
B'kenridge	29.85	27	N.W., gentle	.....	Fair.
Cairo	30.03	42	N., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.97	25	N. W., brisk	.01	Clearing.
Chicago	29.95	36	Calm	.14	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.64	35	N., fresh	.....	Light snow.
Cleveland	29.67	38	W., brisk	.09	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.73	24	N. W., light	.02	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.74	34	S. W., gentle	.....	Light snow.
Denver	29.67	44	N.W., brisk	.04	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.97	31	S. W., fresh	.06	Clear.
Escanaba	29.79	28	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	30.00	36	W., fresh	.22	Fair.
Ft. Garry	29.84	13	N., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson	29.95	39	N., gentle	.18	Fair.
LaCrosse	29.90	34	S. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Leavenw'th	29.90	37	Calm	.28	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.53	36	S. W., fresh	.08	Clear.
Marquette	29.77	27	Calm	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.93	35	Calm	.....	Clear.
Pembina	29.92	19	N. W., brisk	.....	Light snow.
Toledo	29.84	31	N. W., fresh	.10	Clearing.

EASTER SUNDAY.

Special Services in Prominent Churches.

Sermon by Prof. Swing on the Joyful Day.

Services by Bishops Foley and Whitehouse.

Ceremonies at the Jesuit Church, Grace Church, St. Paul's, and Others.

Easter Flowers and Offerings.

The snow began falling at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and continued without intermission for nearly twelve hours. But the cars did not cease running, and it was not unpleasantly cold, so that the attendance at church yesterday morning was not greatly diminished from what it would have been had the skies been clear and the sun shining warmly. Only invalids remained at home. Those who were most inconvenienced by this snowy humor of an April day were the ministers who had prepared sermons "appropriate for the occasion," and who had studied their hopes rather than the weather-reports. Nearly all of them had prepared glowing comparisons between the dead winter in its frozen grave, and the joyful advent of Easter Sunday, rich with sunlight, and melodious with songs of birds; all which comparisons had to be thrown overboard, since they would have sounded out of place while listeners could see through the windows the steadily-falling snow.

THE JOYFUL SUNDAY.

Easter Sermon by Prof. Swing.

Yesterday morning, Prof. Swing preached the following Easter sermon in his church, on the corner of Rush and Ontario streets, taking as his text:

For my yoke is easy and my burden is light.—Matthew, xi., 30.

Three facts combine to place this Sunday beyond the reach of the pulpit's prose. We would do well to surrender the occasion to song and flowers, and the full heart's meditation. It is a Sunday of the Holy Communion; it is Easter Sunday. May your hearts all find in their own depths a measurement of the occasion which no words can express. What help you may not gather from the pulpit's formal words to-day, you may find in the flowers that wreathe the altar, and in the spiritual associations of the hour. What remarks you are invited to hear shall be in some way suggested by the presence and character of the Easter day. It is only conjecture that has located this sacred anniversary upon the border of spring. Many of those details which are carefully reported in an age of printing, and in an age of such restless inquiry as the art of printing has developed, wholly escaped record in the far-off times of the Testament.

The history of modern events is gathered by hundreds of busy hands, and hundreds of presses multiply the exact report, so that the day that witnesses the end of a war, or the death of a great individual, places in the hand of every citizen a history of the great war or the great life. History, worthy in the high sense of the name, begins with the art of printing. All history, up to the coming of that "art preservative of all arts," is only a poor outline of a world, instead of a full-faced picture of the great subject. It is comforting to the Christian, however, to feel that the life of his Master is full beyond the custom of profane biography, and in detail of life and thoughts, and deeds and death, surpasses the chronicles the world possesses as to any great character of the far past, not excepting such a philosopher as Plato, or such an Emperor as Cæsar. The life of Christ is remarkable for the number of its witnesses, and for the credibility they merit by their honesty and opportunity. But they give us no birthday or deathday of their Master; and, after the old, half-civilized generations in the third century had absolutely fought battles over the time of the Resurrection, the Council of Nice established a day by decree, and since that date the Christian Church has, so far as it has regarded the event at all, celebrated the morning which our generation is learning to love more and more deeply.

Aside from the exact day, it is quite probable that this event of sorrow and joy occurred in the spring months; for, as the organic Church followed closely the event of the cross, it is hardly probable it should have incorrect data regarding the season of the year when its Lord was crucified; and that they should have located in the spring an event so significant, had it occurred in harvest or midwinter. It seems quite certain that the Lord met His death in the spring time, and thus by design the Creator associated His life and His religion with the realm of flowers, beauty, and hope. Spring is the peculiar property of hope. We all, from the young child to the most venerable father, feel that when the long winter relents, and the wind has begun to blow softly upon the cheek, a new world is about to come, and each morning bird's song seems a herald declaring new joy and new existence to the heart. There are many wonderful harmonies between the God of the soul. They are so numerous that the spirit of man can express all the varying conditions by asking us to look upon the world of material things. If unhappy, it declares its sky to be clouded; if happy, its sky to be bright. If young, it appeals to spring as its emblem, if beyond manhood and forsaken, it cries:

> My name is the yellow leaf;
> The flowers and fruits of love are gone;
> The worm, the canker, and the grief
> Are mine alone.

Then there are no shadings in human experience which may not behold their image in the great temple of nature without. The majority of mortals come upon death in the night hours, as though the great evening shadow which wraps wood and field, and even the loved home where the sick one lies, were designed of God to be an accompaniment to the shadow about to come to the spirit.

If, therefore, the God of Nature, and the God of the heart are seen to move along in such parrallel lines, why may we not suppose that if a Savior was to come and rise from the tomb in presence of a world, that the infinite wisdom would ask the great springtime to open her flower-beds for that tomb of new life and hope. It is only one of a thousand harmonies if, that season which casts its best sunshine and happiness upon the shores of earth, is the season which cast the Son of Man upon the shores of immortality.

When the Easter Sunday was established, it was called Dominica Gaudii,—the Sunday of Joy,—and thus, for fifteen hundred years, this day has journeyed along to receive, not the dust and ashes, not the worship of sighing and despair, but the offerings of the sweetest flowers, and the worship of gratitude and hope. A large part of the Protestant world has faithfully closed its eyes to the reality and value of this anniversary in Christian history, and thus has robbed religion of one of its beautiful robes, leaving it more and more dependent upon a costume of nothing but sackcloth. The reason of this past neglect is manifold. Protestantism, in its Puritan and dissenting divisions, was a reaction against a service of an extremely material character. The Spiritual seemed forgotten, and the outward symbols to have taken the place of an inner life. The pulpit, that had been set up in early years as a teacher of truth, had been almost crowded out of existence by a great stage filled with Bishops, priests, and acolytes, where eloquence seemed deposed by pageantry. Against a religion which seemed an extravagant development of the spectacular, Presbyterianism, and Methodistism, and Quakerism were a form of revolt; for it cannot be denied that the creed of these new sects was not such a full departure from Episcopacy and Romanism as was the genius of their new worship, its spirituality and simplicity.

Having set forth with a full dislike of the State Churches, and particularly of the Roman Church, these sects feared and despised everything Roman, and hence saw the hand of Satan not only in the confessional and in the infallibility, but also in a church organ and in Easter flowers.

A second reason for their neglect may be found in the fact that these dissenting sects arose further north than Palestine, and Italy, and France, and amid hardship of government, of sky, and race, and hence amid severity of thought; and hence religion omitted much that was beautiful and gentle, and dealt greatly in the logical and the most practical; and if any further reflection is needed to account for the neglect which this day has received in the Puritan Churches, we may remember that the Free Sects have been compelled to fight their whole way along through history, and hence could not accomplish much with a sword in one hand and Easter flowers in the other. The poetry of religion died in the long conflict.

In the joy and gratitude of this day, our hearts should not fail to be thankful that the world has so advanced in the enlightenment which destroys prejudice, and in the development of a Christian brotherhood, such that, at last, this day comes back to our sanctuary and excites no ill-will, no bitter memory of Pope or Bishop, but only a sacred remembrance of the open tomb of Christ. The Christian heart universal is so emptied of old animosity, that the Protestant Churches rejoice, I believe, to join this day with the Catholic world in confessing the religious worth and beauty of the hour, and in joining them, though at separate altars, in this worship of joyfulness.

In coming up to such a day as this, we have not encountered a kind of accident in the religion of Jesus, but have come to its innermost and permanent spirit. When the divine author of this religion declares that His yoke is easy and His burden light, we may accept of the words as covering all the days of this pilgrimage. When looked at from the standpoint of old Jewish law, full of imperfection, full of wrath, and too narrow for either life or death; whose confines were a single nation, whose religion was an external offering of flocks, and whose whole emblem was a Sinai covered with thunderings and vivid lightnings, Christ's yoke, with its perfection of reason, and with its redemption on the cross, and with its forgiveness and brotherhood of man, and loving presence of God, became easy, and His burden light.

When the Testament in many places assures us that whoever would follow Christ must deny himself and take up the cross, it would seem that Christianity were sent forth upon a mission of sorrow; but much of that language was directed to those immediate times, when to follow Christ was to move in a faith which led to martyrdom. It was necessary for St. Paul, and for tens of thousands around his grave, to turn away from the paths of earthly happiness, and, bidding farewell to friends, to look death calmly in the face, as the fate of a morrow not far away. The prayer of Milton over the martyrs of Piedmont passes beyond his horizon, and becomes full of awful solemnity when breathed over the first four centuries of our Lord:

> Forget not: in thy book record their groans,
> Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient fold,
> Slain by the bloody Piedmontese that rolled
> Mother with infant down the rocks. Their moans
> The vales redoubled to the hills, and they to Heaven
> Their martyred blood and ashes sow
> O'er all the Italian fields.

In view of those dark ages, whose fury, it seems, was not wholly to die away for a thousand years, Christ handed to His children the emblem of the cross, to go with them, the emblem of many a sorrow and many a martyrdom. Thus I feel that most of the half-melancholy words of the Savior were spoken as against the persecutions that would follow, and exhausted themselves upon that special shore, leaving His broadest and everlasting declaration to be that of the text: "My yoke is easy and my burden is light." Sorrow may come here and there, to this or that period, or this or that heart, but, as a general truth, embracing all lands and all humanity, Christianity is the most abundant fountain of happiness of whose waters the human lips may drink. If there be any happiness in this world, it ought to be found in the obedience of such morals as are written in the Sermon upon the Mount, and in such a life of broad love and charitable action as are seen in the life of Christ, and in the refuge for the soul, found through Him, and in that hope which there bursts upon the vision beyond His open tomb.

If I should declare that, apart from the fear of martyrdom, there is no cross to be borne, I should overlook a certain self-denial which does indeed belong to this religion. But it is almost worthy of contempt, for it is not a denial of a good self, but of a wicked self. We are not asked to deny self anything that belongs to the broadest and highest development, but if there is anything low and satanic in our nature, we are invited to cut off that form of human energy. The self-denial of religion seems to be in denying the heart the privilege of its own disgrace. If not to steal be a self-denial; if not to bear false witness, not to despise the poor, not to be insensible to the wants of our fellow-man, are a self-denial, then Christianity is full of it. But if we pass by an unworthy nature as being something whose gratification is a simple disgrace, and if we think of only a lofty soul, and the highest form of character, Christianity is not a self-denial, but a self-love and a self-gratification. Much of the self-denial which lingers in the Christian philosophy and practice, has been gathered up from half-civilized ages, all through which religion advanced, mingled with the horrid ideas of Paganism. As the Hindoos try to please their gods by hoop-swing, and by thrusting hot irons through the flesh, so the semi-Christian times, limping on the borders of Pagan darkness, have had their saints of pillar and of cave, and as the children of Bengal have for thousands of years run farther to see the fakirs coming into the village, cutting their own bodies with knives, so have the Christian villages in Europe followed, in wonder and reverence, a procession of flagellants marching to a chorus of whips, and with feet sprinkled with blood.

Both these scenes—one in India, under Vishnu, the other in Europe, under Christ—are pictures of the same human heart, living in a native ignorance which was still bringing to bear upon the new gospel a folly of logic and of soul that had been producing the same deformities of religion along the Ganges, the Nile, and the Tiber. Wherever a Christian has starved himself; wherever a Christian has worn a girdle of thorns; wherever a Christian mother has tried to love her child less that she might love her God more; wherever a saint has withdrawn from the bright sunlight that he might dwell only in the light of God,—there all these well-meaning ones have revealed, not the import of Christianity, but the dark shadow of that realm away from Christ, where the mother drowns her infant for God's sake, and where strong men have, in the name of God, held up their right arm till it withered, or have gazed at the sun till they became blind forever. My courage has failed under what it called the cross, but which was indeed only a folly. When Madame Guion resolved that she would not feel sad when her children should die, but should lay them in the grave as she had put them in the cradle at night; and when we perceive that this she actually did, and shed no tears, but smiled on them dead as she had smiled on them living, we must not be betrayed, even by her rank, or culture, or fortune, into the belief that she was unveiling any of the mysteries of our religion, but must confess that her great mind and heart were touched by that shadow of infinity which has thrown its dark line across all the intellects which have ever lived, however great or humble. Every soul born into the world is born into mistakes. Be the intellect as lofty as that of a Demosthenes or a Matthew Hale; be the genius as divine as that of Dante or Shakspeare; be the heart as sweet as that of Fenelon or Cowper, across it somewhere will fall a dark line, the shadow of man's frailty, reminding us that there is none good but God. Escaping from this influence of innate infirmity, and of surrounding barbarism, and coming up face to face before the actual religion of Christ, we seem bound to confess that its yoke is easy, and its burden light. The escape from a low life to a higher one, the refuge from sin found in the rifted rock, the new love toward all mankind, and toward God, the better reading of life's significance, and the perpetual looking to heaven from amid all the sorrow of this shore, should not be confessed a cross for bowed-down shoulders, but rather a joyful crown for the forehead.

There is one consideration that stands to rob Christianity of that lightness of heart which belongs to the innocence of childhood and to the absolute pleasure-seekers of mature years. It has not so loud a laugh, nor so many idle, sunshiny days; but the reason of this is so vast and so noble that one might well accept of its sacrifice of merriment to gain instead a soberness that comes from so honorable a cause. Let the human mind, and heart espouse any truth that leads to a deeper study of man, a philosophy that studies the wants of the human family in all its races, ages and conditions; a philosophy which must look along all these years, and then look over into eternity; a philosophy issuing from an infinite sympathy, and which must go where the orphan is weeping and the sick dying—is one which, in what we call merriment, can be surpassed always by the childhood which knows nothing, and by the empty years of sin and fashion, which nothing cares. As the statesmen who, like Cobden, or Bright, or Sumner, espouse the destinies of the multitude, are borne away from the butterfly joy which they possessed in childhood, and which they can still behold along the fashionable avenues, so Christianity, fully accepted by the mature mind, brings with it often a study of mankind, and a loving for the world's welfare which sobers the waking hours, and even invades with its anxiety the once peaceful and sweet world of dream.

Compared, however, with a childish life, or a sinful life, or an empty life, Christianity is not, in our century—escaped as it has from Pagan abnegation, and entering as it does upon an era of love and happiness—any longer a bondage, but is an emancipation of the heart. Its cross was borne by its Christ that it might not be borne by His children. The cross weighed down His body and Spirit to the tomb; but by His children it is worn on the bosom, an emblem of beauty and hope. Once stained with blood, it is now wreathed with flowers.

Two Sundays in the year are now dedicated to the spirit of happiness. The Protestant Church has now, for the most part, admitted these two cases into its broad desert, and all that remains for us now is so to read the Gospel of our Lord that we shall make these two islands in the sandy plain widen out until the vision of waving palm-trees shall always lie before every traveler in this long, lonely march. When modern art and modern ambition had digged a canal from the Nile to the Suez, stationary verdure followed the waters through the desert, and now trees wave in blessing where once the burning sands blistered the feet and filled the traveler's heart with only a sense of desolation. It is coming to pass, and will be confessed more fully in future times, that Christianity is such a stream, flowing through a desert world, only that more verdure may spring up for the joy of the multitude that are traveling across the wide plains of life.

Such are our thoughts for the day, when the cross of death is wreathed with the flowers of eternal life. In presence of this wreath all others of earth fade. The bride wreathes her head in the name of a long friendship, but her beauty and her joy, her home would all become dust after a few years, as perishable as the orange-blossoms on her temples, were it not for the hope of immortal life which wafts her and all she loves forward to a world of bliss. So the wreaths of statesmen and philanthropists look to the great resurrection beyond these narrow confines for the fulfillment of their hopes and the reward of their toils. Hence we have come to-day to the wreath of all wreaths, to the bloom that causes all blossoming. Oh! blessed Easter flowers! The scattered roses of every field cast their color and perfume down before your more sacred import. As the sheaves of his brethren all bowed before the sheaf of Joseph, in the old, beautiful dream, because they saw that his hands would feed the hungry in far-off years, when their own grains had perished, so, before the Eastern immortelles all the lilies and roses of a wide world may come to worship; because, gifted with prophecy, they may well see in these emblems of immortality a beauty which shall reappear in the world beyond, after their own leaves shall have been scattered, and their perfume all breathed away in the silent night.

GRACE CHURCH.

The beautiful custom of celebrating Easter Sunday as a day of especial joyousness was observed in the Episcopalian churches in general. The marked features in the observances are the gifts of spring flowers with which the altars are decorated, the recital of music of a more than usually jubilant character, and the delivery of a sermon suited to the Easter season. At Grace Episcopal Church the season was commemorated by these services. The nave and chancel were crowned with many wreaths of flowers, and the altar was hung with festoons of the same lovely ornaments, equally appropriate to the anniversary of the day of resurrection and the birth of spring.

Probably the beauty of these fragrant offerings was enhanced by the sombre sky and the wintry aspect without; at any rate, never did flowers find a more useful and beautiful mission than these, which shone forth in exquisite lustre. Among the prominent ornaments were the following: The memorial window, dedicated to the memory of Lucius Sherman, was decorated with a bed of white flowers with a cluster of immortelles spelling the words "In Memoriam" in the centre. The Lectern was hung with a wreath of snow-white buds, in the centre of which was the monogram "F." The most prominent offering was a large anchor made entirely of calla lilies, camellias, and roses, which was placed in the baptismal font. This was given in memoriam to the son of Chauncey T. Bowen. The anchor was entwined with a delicate vine, and stood imbedded in a mass of white roses and lilies. A bank of flowers with the word "Mother," in spring violets in the centre, was the memorial gift of Mrs. Leiter. This was placed at the base of the pulpit. A large cross of roses and other tinted flowers, with a wreath on each side, was hung over the altar; this was presented by the ladies of the church who attended the Lenten services. The choir-gallery was ornamented with a cross of white camellias and roses given by Mrs. Fairbank. Altogether the floral decorations were very beautiful and fragrant, the whole body of the church being laden with their rich perfume.

Extra endeavors were also made to have the music express the celebrative character of the day. The following was the programme of this part of the service:

Easter Anthem	Dudley Buck
Gloria Patri	Mosenthal
Te Deum (new)	Buck
Jubilate (new)	Buck
Hymn—"Christ the Lord is Risen To-day,"	Henry Wilson
Offertoire, Prayer, and Quartette, arranged from Lohengrin	Wagner

The music was rendered with excellent effect, although fears were entertained that the absence of Mr. Bischoff would mar the harmony of the quartette. Mr. William Hunneman took the tenor score very acceptably. The rest of the choir, composed of Miss Fanny Root, soprano, Mrs. Oliver K. Johnson, contralto, Mr. Foltz, basso, with Prof. Baumbach at the organ, rendered their parts with their accustomed correctness and art.

After the choral services were concluded, the Rev. Clinton Locke preached from the text, "Whence comest thou, and whither wilt thou go?" The following is a summary of his remarks:

The question asked was one that meets a man in the full maturity of his years. It might be said that a spirit met him and asked the question, "Whence comest thou?" To the spirit we replied, "I came from a Father; for thousands of years my race has been struggling on. You may trace every step of my progress from the earliest ages until now. My march has been onward and upward, until now in the nineteenth century, with all human experience back of me, I am wondering, waiting, expecting,—a man of destiny waiting for the future. Whence come I? Some say from a monkey, and this from some other animal, and he from a bird, a fish, a reptile, and so to the beginning; but whence the beginning came we know not.

Some claim this to be a perfect theory, but there are no proofs in the world to show that a bird has ever approached a beast, or a beast, man. I will tell you whence I came, and all things combine to corroborate the revelation: I came from the Father, God placed me in the Garden. The first man was made not a cultured, but a perfect man after His own heart. He had heart, soul, sight, hearing, conscience,—for God made him,—and he has even been found acknowledging and worshiping his Creator whether he knows him as Jupiter, Brahma, or by any other heathenish name. I know him as God the Father Almighty.

"And whither goest thou," says the spirit of Man, and he replies, "to the grave, for to all men comes the sad day. This is my place. Here is my home. Here they keep a place for me, and here, I come. No matter what have been my ambitions, my success, the greatest and humblest alike join in the same procession. From the earliest time this procession has moved onward bearing mankind to dust, to ashes, to the grave."

Then would the Spirit say, "I pity you, oh man. Your existence has been a failure. You have lived in vain. Is it for this that love has poured out all its penniless treasures; that your poets have sung and your orators spoken? Is it for this, that the world is choking full of all injustices? Oh, what a failure!"

But the man would reply saying: "It is true that I have sunk into the coffin, but my Savior has said, 'I am the resurrection and the life; and whoso believeth in me shall never die.' I have a blessed faith. Look over the gravestones in the churchyard, they are inscribed with the hope of a blessed resurrection. Look over the world to-day and hear the joyous cry that arises. Christ is risen to-day. Once men were buried without a hope. No one had ever come back alive from the tomb, but one day there walked fort one who said 'I am the Savior. He met with sorrows, He wrestled with death, He died, but the third day He rose again in life and beauty, bringing the message that the grave would not hold the soul. Every man who ever was born is living now, and we shall all live and meet and join together again. So, Spirit, when I said to thee the grave is my home, I meant only as far as this world is concerned. The body is one of the garments which the soul wears, and at the resurrection I shall put on another and a better robe. Never shall I lose my personality, my soul."

The questions of the spirit have been answered. Look up, my brethren, to Heaven, and see it all. See the multitudes thronging the gates of Paradise. See Christ walking among them in his glory. There then are scenes of activity, of restfulness, and of peace. Beautiful world, where mortality is swallowed up in life!

At the conclusion of the sermon Mr. Locke made an earnest appeal for the Easter offering, which he desired should be especially large, as there was a heavy debt impending over the church. The amount collected as the Easter gift reached the sum of $10,000. The services concluded with the ministration of the Lord's Supper.

In the evening a choral service was given. The Sabbath School held its anniversary Easter exercises in the afternoon. The different classes presented their emblems and Easter offerings, and had the usual happy children's festival, joining in their Sabbath School songs and in listening to the reports of their progress and success throughout the year.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rector, the Rev. H. N. Powers.

The Easter services at St. John's Church, corner of Southwestern and Ashland avenues, yesterday morning, were participated in by a comparatively small number of people, the unpropitious weather having kept many of the congregation at home. Only about 250 persons were present.

The chancel was rendered attractive by decorations, the principal one being a cross, about 4 feet high, composed of moss, camelias, and lilies, a few roses being scattered here and there among the white flowers to relieve the monotomy, and heighten the effect. In front was the communion-table, on which, in addition to the silver, was an urn, from which trailing vines were led in different directions around the stand.

The reading-desk was embellished with two exquisite bouquets, while in front were a cross of fern-leaves, and lilies and a network of running plants.

The services were the same as on other Sundays, with the exception of the reading of appropriate psalms and the singing of the Easter anthem.

The Rector, the Rev. H. W. Powers, preached an eloquent sermon, taking as his text:

Death is swallowed up in victory.—I. Corinthians, xv., 54.

He said there were moments in our lives when the simple consciousness of being was delightful; care did not ruffle, pain was unknown, no dark memory haunted the mind, nor was it distinguished by depressing anticipations; the light was sweet, hearts everywhere appeared kind; all the earth seemed to share in the glow that we felt within us, and we went abroad in a kind of buoyancy and inspiration; the whole atmosphere of existence was fresh, balmy, and serene. In intervals of experience like these we said, "How precious is life!" and reached away in its joyous impulse for an endless fruition. Death was not thought of then without a shudder, since with it was associated spontaneously the thought of the cessation of being,—the grave, unconsciousness, decay. As life was full and rich and sweet, the more dreadful, at the first glance, was the aspect of this which seemed to terminate it. Mankind, therefore, clung to life, not merely through an instinct of self-preservation, but because in life alone was an assurance of their good. Often, when existence was burdened and afflictive, there was still a revulsion at death.

The greater portion of mankind were situated unfavorably for enjoyment. In fact, the majority had to undergo grievous ills. They struggled for a mere physical support, and were engrossed and exhausted by fatiguing labors, suffering manifold hardships, penury, exposure, sickness, and injustice. Millions were ground down by terrible despotisms. The great procession of humanity was a sad company, with its ignorance and outrages, its great burdens and physical afflictions, its bereavements, and its tears. Still, life was dear. What struggles were put forth to preserve it! What pains and dangers were endured to improve its condition! What examples we had in ten thousand isolated cases of patient endurance, the courageous effort of sublime self-devotion and fortitude, where there seemed almost nothing to live for! It was true that, now and then, one, through the frenzy of affliction, was guilty of self-destruction; still, in the face of this, it was wonderful, considering what humanity had endured, that the struggle for existence was so universal and so prodigious. The fact was death itself was abhorrent; the strong instinct of the whole man was against it. With life, there was still hope of activity and of possible good, that would make after years opulent in what was most precious and delightful.

The Resurrection was the realization of immortal life. We were told that flesh and blood could inherit the Kingdom of God. Hence we would be changed. There was a natural body and a spiritual body. What we wished to be assured of, was the fact of existence under such conditions as should insure its blessedness—the realization of its supreme end. In the resurrection of Christ, "Death was swallowed up in victory." As the representative of the race He lived, and those who were His should live also. The only interest that could be attached to a body was in the fact of existence, immortality, and triumph. The value and significance of the Resurrection—all that was meant by it—culminated in the change of an earthly body for a spiritual existence, with its freer and grander estate. This was all that could be desired. All that comprised history was in life; poetry, science, art, philosophy were there. Within it were government and power, and what was gracious in religion. How repulsive a lifeless world would be! How awful in its spaces without a conscious spirit!

On a day like Easter Sunday, which was really a festival of life, it was natural to look away to the consequence of such a victory as that gained for us by our risen Lord. Our natures here were in the germ, but their possibilities of attainment were limitless. All worked under some disadvantages. Opportunities were few or unfavorable; death came soon; we were conscious of aptitudes that had not yet been exercised; of faculties that were fettered; of a vision dimmed that we wished unclouded; a thirst for knowledge and perfection that was ungratified. We know well enough that we gained but a portion of our inheritance, and that our joy was not full; but, when immortality had swallowed up all life, that life would have a freedom, and an insight, and a position that would forever promote its noblest progress; and its capacity would enlarge with the larger light and the mightier grandeur of its new estate. All that was then done and enjoyed, sought and achieved, that should accord with the Infinite Will, would tend to mature its energies and enrich its everlasting heritage.

In the evening, the children belonging to the Sunday-school held their celebration. The exercises consisted of singing hymns, an address by the pastor, and the presentation of Easter offerings.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The Rt. Rev. Thomas Foley celebrated high mass yesterday morning in St. Mary's Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court. The chancel was beautifully decorated with flowers, and two crosses of flame were placed in the centre. The church was filled to overflowing, and the services were more than usually impressive and beautiful. The singing was unusually fine.

The Rev. Father Coughlin preached the sermon, of which the following is a synopsis: His text was, "This is the day the Lord hath made; let us rejoice in it." Father Coughlin said that the glorious mystery of Christ's resurrection, which they celebrated, was one of the most important of the observances of the Church. No doubt there were others which appealed more nearly to the heart, but, as the crowning evidence of all the other events of His life, it took the first place. The Church called upon her children that day to rejoice; not with the worldly joy of every day, but with that noble, heavenly joy which was a foretaste of that of the great hereafter.

This mystery was the strongest proof of the divinity of our Savior, and hence of our faith. The cardinal dogma of Christianity was the divinity of Jesus Christ. It bound upon men the necessity of believing all the other precepts of His Church. We were bound to receive these dogmas, even though they exceeded our capacity of comprehension. The very foundation of our religion would be overturned, if this dogma of the divinity of Christ should be overthrown. And His divinity was dependent upon the fact of His resurrection. For He claimed and prophesied that He should rise again after death, and if He had not done so He would have been an impostor, claiming powers and authority which He did not possess. Now, if He had deceived us in one thing, it would be possible that He could deceive us in another, and the doctrines which He taught would be buried in the tomb with Him.

Hence the precautions which the Jews took to keep the guard over the tomb. Immediately after the crucifixion, they went to Pilate and asked a guard of soldiers. And, lest the Roman soldiers might be untrustworthy, they selected a guard of Jewish soldiers completely under the control of their masters, the priests. How they must have congratulated themselves after having laid Jesus in the tomb, and sealed the stone! Yet on that bright Easter morning, what consternation must have spread among them when the guard came flying in haste and dread, to say that the body of Christ had disappeared! To throw discredit on the theory of resurrection, they told the soldiers to say that while they slept the Disciples came and stole away the body. How poor was such a story! For, aside from the impossibility of such a guard sleeping at such a time, there was the positive difficulty of carrying out such a scheme. The Disciples were few, timid, and not possessed of the means or friends to undertake such a task. Again, if the Jewish leaders believed their own story, why did they not institute search for the body, and, by producing it, present the clearest evidence of the imposture? It would have been impossible for the Disciples to have hidden it away in a single night. The Jews, however, knew that the body had not been taken by mortal hands, and their conduct plainly showed their fear of investigating the matter.

But, if the conduct of His enemies proved so conclusively that He had risen, how much more convincing was that of His friends. It is clear that their faith had been severely shaken by the ignominious death of their leader. Yet to them all He appeared in person, and satisfied the most doubting that it was Christ the Lord arisen from the dead. And the best evidence of the fervor of their faith was the constancy and persistency with which His Disciples worked thereafter for the cause of Christ crucified and arisen from the dead. If it had been possible that those men could have conspired together, what would have been the object of such a conspiracy? Their lot was one of hardship, self-denial, persecution, and, finally, martyrdom. Men might conspire for wealth, honor, or power, but who could imagine a conspiracy whose heritage was a life of poverty, danger, and death? Though any of these men could have had wealth, ease, and honors heaped upon him by exposing the alleged conspiracy and fraud, yet not one ever for a moment failed in his adherence to the original account of the Resurrection or his devotion to his Master.

Now, it was admitted by all that such a man as Christ lived in Jerusalem; that He was crucified; that His body was laid in a tomb, sealed and guarded by Jewish soldiers; and that that body was removed from that tomb without the knowledge of the watchers. There could be but two ways of accounting for this last fact: either He arose from the dead as He had promised, or He was an impostor whose friends aided in the deception, and sacrificed themselves to an absurd fancy which could be productive only of worldly misfortune to themselves. The history of Christianity disproved the latter hypothesis. It would be impossible that such a religion, so antagonistic to the natural passions of mankind, should spread so rapidly and generally unless the evidence of Christ's resurrection, and consequently of His divinity, was stronger than the arguments in opposition. Men must firmly believe themselves, to convince others; and that accounted for the power which the teachers of Christianity had exercised over the history of the world. Christ frequently in His teachings spoke of His resurrection. Now, He must have arisen by His own divine power, or else by the divine authority of His Father. But we knew by His own words that it was not by His inherent divinity, but by that of the Father. Now, if Christ was not divine, we should have God contributing to deceive his creatures by one of the most stupendous deceptions on record. We knew this could not be, and that Christ was proven divine by the great mystery of the Resurrection.

CATHEDRAL OF STS. PETER AND PAUL.

The services at the Cathedral, corner of Peoria and Washington streets, were of unusual length and of a particularly impressive character. The altar of the Cathedral was decked with lilies and other appropriate flowers, and presented a very beautiful appearance. The lessons of the day were read by the Rev. Mr. Higgins, of Hyde Park, the Rev. Canon Knowles reading the prayers, and the Bishop reading the communion service, and preaching. The main musical features were the singing by the choristers of the anthem beginning "Christ our preserver a sacrifice for us, therefore let us keep the feast," and also Handel's Hallelujah Chorus from the "Messiah," the latter being especially well rendered. The text of the sermon was from the sixth verse of the twenty-eighth chapter of Matthew, "He is not here, for He is risen, as He said."

In the opening of the sermon the Bishop contrasted the words of the text with the inscriptions usually to be found on tombs. The death of Christ might have caused us to mourn and sorrow with many tears, but we might now rise with joy in our heart, and on our lips the words: "He is risen, He is risen." But we must not fail to realize the full meaning of the event of the resurrection. A heart full of faith and love is necessary at this season for the full embracing of God. We must come to the Easter service with a new heart and a right spirit. The great event celebrated on Easter Sunday must be considered the crowning event in a Christian's career. Had Christ, after the crucifixion, remained in the natural condition of mankind after death all would have been lost; there would be no resurrection and man would be of all creatures the most miserable. The preacher briefly reviewed the crucifixion and the events preceding and subsequent to it, and in an eloquent close to his discourse showed how fit a thing it was to make Easter a day of joy and thanksgiving.

After the close of the morning service thirty-seven candidates for confirmation, of which the majority were young ladies, presented themselves at the altar, when the Bishop performed the impressive ceremony of the laying on of hands. He then addressed them upon the subject of the new nature of their life as symbolized by the ceremony through which they had just passed, and counseled them upon the nature of their novel responsibilities.

The offertory was then taken up, the Bishop preceding its collection by remarking that the deficiencies in the Church finances are ordinarily made up by the Easter offering, and that there was every necessity on the present occasion that it should be a liberal one. Judging by the high pile of paper currency which covered the collection-plates, the remarks of the Bishop received a very hearty response.

After the offertory, the sacrament was administered to about 200 communicants, including those who had just received the rites of confirmation.

In the afternoon, the annual festival of the children of the Cathedral Sunday School was celebrated. The occasion was a peculiarly interesting one, being enlivened by Easter carols, sung by the scholars, led by the church choir. The Bishop delivered an address to the school, after which the scholars, by classes, presented him with their Easter offerings, many of the banner-bearers accompanying the gift with a bouquet or basket of beautiful flowers.

OTHER CHURCHES.

THE JESUIT CHURCH.

Easter was celebrated at the Jesuit Church, on West Twelfth street, yesterday morning, with all the pomp which belongs to the faith of Rome. The mournful drapery which during "Passion Week" shrouded altar and crucifix was removed; the long tapers burned with splendid refulgence, and floral wreaths decorated the high places of the temple. The attendance at the Pontifical High Mass, which was celebrated at 10 o'clock, was very large, more than 4,000 people being packed within the walls of the sacred edifice. The ceremonial was of the most imposing character. Father Sherlock officiated as celebrant, assisted by Fathers Cheveau and Baloka, who acted as Deacons. Fifty youths, gorgeously attired in crimson cossacks, and covered with lace vestments, served mass. At the elevation of the host, these young men formed in a circle around the edges of the dais, each bearing in his hand a candle of large proportions. The censers were kept swaying with great vigor, and the clear tones of the celebrant sang the High Mass in the most accomplished manner. The view from the choir-gallery was very imposing,—the Gothic arches, draped priests, glowing lights, and thronged aisles presented quite an operatic picture, and, upon one unaccustomed to such displays, producing quite an extraordinary effect.

The services were very long, but the interest of the worshipers did not appear to flag. The choir rendered sacred selections with exquisite feeling—the organ accompaniment being almost faultless.

Father Damen preached an eloquent sermon on the Resurrection, and held the congregation spell-bound, as it were, by the torrent of his rhetoric and the vehemence of his declamation. His thunder-like voice, rather unpleasant to listen to in a contracted place, was softened by the expanse of the auditorium, and had, therefore, a more pleasing effect. Benediction was pronounced, and the congregation dispersed.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY NAME.

The congregation in the Holy Name parish has been worshiping since the fire in a low but commodious frame building on the corner of Cass and Superior streets, in the vicinity of the ruins of the grander edifice, which will soon be rebuilt. Crowds attended the various masses yesterday. At 10:30, when Solemn High Mass was celebrated in a manner befitting the Easter festival, the attendance was very large. The altar was simply decorated with natural flowers. The Rev. Father O'Connor was celebrant, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. John McMullen, D. D., who took his text from the gospel of Mark as follows:

And when the Sabbath was past, Mary Magdalen and Mary, the mother of James and Salome, had brought sweet spices, that they might come and anoint him. And very early in the morning the first day of the week, they came into the sepulchre at the rising of the sun. And they said among themselves, Who shall roll away the stone from the door of the sepulchre?

And when they looked they saw that the stone was rolled away, for it was very great. And entering into the sepulchre they saw a young man sitting on the right side clothed in a long white garment, and they were affrighted. And he saith unto them: Be not affrighted, ye seek Jesus of Nazareth which was crucified; he is risen, he is not here. Behold the place where they laid him.

The reverend gentleman was suffering from a severe cold, owing to the arduous labors of Holy Week. He preached a short, eloquent, and earnest discourse on the Resurrection of Christ; exhorted his hearers to follow in His footsteps; to rise from sin and lead pure lives; to be firm in their faith, and to preach, by their example, the saving truths of the Holy Catholic Church. If they expected to rise, as Christ rose, from the tomb to a glorified estate, their lives should be modeled after His; and if they expected to enjoy the beautiful vision, and possess the glory of God, they should at all times and in all places confess the faith of Jesus Christ and glory in His cross.

The usual Easter offerings were made, and the solemn ceremonies ended with the benediction.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

In spite of the snow-storm a large congregation was present, yesterday morning, at St. Paul's (Universalist) Church, to take part in the Easter services. The altar was beatifully decorated with choice flowers and plants, while the wall in the rear of it was tastefully festooned with ivies and evergreens. After the usual religious exercises, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Ryder made a report of the work done by the ladies and the various organizations of young people connected with the congregation during the year, showing that the respectable sum of $4,499.03 had been raised in aid of the Church. An Easter offering was then taken up, amounting to $344.01.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder, after making an able and eloquent address, administered the rite of baptism to seventeen people, and thirty-three were taken into the fellowship of the church. Among those admitted was a young man 14 years of age, and an old lady of 84. The Holy communion was then administered, and the congregation dispersed. At the conclusion of the regular services, a lady member presented the young man of 14, who had just been admitted into the fellowship of the Church, with a magnificent bouquet of choice flowers. The young man was greatly delighted at being thus honored, and the beautiful present will undoubtedly decorate and perfume his home.

The Sunday-school concert, which should have taken place in the evening, was postponed until next Sunday on account of the snow-storm.

ST. PATRICK'S.

At St. Patrick's Church, the attendance at all the masses was very large, despite the terrible storm. At 10:30 the church was crowded. A Grand High Mass was celebrated, Father Certin celebrant, and Fathers Terry and Conway, Deacon and Subdeacon. The grand altar was handsomely lighted. The choir and the new organ were in happy accord, and the mass of La Hache was sung in admirable style.

The Rev. Mr. Terry preached, taking for his text II. Peter, i., 11: "Dearly beloved, I beseech you as strangers and pilgrims." The theme was the Resurrection. The Church in its early offices followed the life of the Savior to the tomb, and then celebrated the Resurrection, the triumph over death. Mankind were but strangers and pilgrims in this world; they were journeying to the end, the life eternal. The death of the body was but the close of the exile, of the pilgrimage, and the entrance into the joys and beatitudes of Heaven. All nature was but a succession of decay and death, and the putting on of new life and beauty. So with man: when the body perished it was that the vital spirit should pass into that eternal home of blessed peace, love, and happiness.

ILLINOIS NEWS ITEMS.

Robert T. Forth, of Fairfield, Wayne County, a member of the Illinois Legislature, has recently welcomed into his family circle a lively boy—his *twenty-fifth* child.

—The Joliet *Signal* and *Republican* have for some time past been carrying on a controversy, which has finally grown so hot that the *Republican* has sued the *Signal* for libel, laying the damages at $10,000.

—The militia of Illinois is said to consist of "fourteen Brigadier-Generals and forty superannuated muskets, with nobody to carry them." With such facilities as these for breaking the peace, no wonder Chicagoans have so little left, and, in case of fire, have to call on Gen. Sheridan.—*Detroit Post.*

—Affairs at Abingdon College have reached a very unhappy state. The *Democrat* says: "When the Board met on Tuesday, there was one student, a lonesome charity chap, still prowling around the college."

—The people of Abingdon propose suing the Trustees of Abingdon College for damages to the city and surrounding country in breaking up the school, and thereby destroying the property-value of landed property, and producing a prostration of business, in consequence of their vindictive course toward the only man (President Butler) who is capable of conducting the college on successful and proper principles.—*Canton Register.*

—Gen. Green B. Raum, of Harrisburg, was in the city on Saturday. The General has resigned his position as Attorney for the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad Company, and, we learn, has brought suit against that corporation for $30,000. A big fight with a railroad is considered just now a stepping-stone toward Congressional honors.—*Mt. Carmel Register.*

Titles.

Pope has stood first so long that we may put it first once more, though it was not until the fifth century that it became the particular attribute of the Bishop of Rome, who, so far, had been called Summus Pontifex; it appears to have been attributed to him by the Concile of Toledo in the year 400. Emperor and King are both older, especially the latter; but Emperor naturally heads the catalogue of pride, for no other title has stood so high in history, no other sound brings back to us as that one does the memory of Rome, of Charlemagne, of Napoleon. And yet this very title disappeared in Western Europe in 476, and remained unknown from that time until the new conqueror revived it on Christmas Day, 800. It existed meanwhile in Constantinople, it is true; but this is no argument in the case, for the schismatic Eastern Emperor never counted in the Catholic world. And then we get to King, the universal King, which has lasted from all time without even a change beyond that of literal translation from one language to another; the rank which has been so long-lived that the Radicals must sometimes ask themselves with perplexity how they are to succeed in finally suppressing so tough an institution, and must wish for more years like 1870, which proved again the truth of Voltaire's saying that "offensive wars make Kings, defensive wars make Republics." It has indeed been immensely and persistently employed. Its originator can scarcely have suspected, when he set the first example of it, that he was establishing the most durable of human grades, and that, after him, the earth would behold more Kings than the stars we see on a frosty night. [Lest the exactness of this comparison should be disputed, let it at once be observed that, in our latitude, only 4,200 stars are visible to the naked eye, and that there have been vastly more Kings than that.] Hierarchically the next place belongs to Grand Duke, a designation which was first conceived at Moscow, but which was acclimatized in Southern Europe in 1569, when Pius V. bestowed it on Cosmo De Medicis. But, though Tuscany was the first land to own it, Germany only has preserved it, the seven Grand Duchies still extant being all beyond the Rhine. Then appears Elector, a name full of memories of pride and strife, a name which tells the whole history of Central Europe for four centuries. But Elector has not enjoyed the vitality of King; the seven great Electorates that were created by the Golden Bull in 1356, "the seven lamps of the Holy Roman Empire"—which, to quote Voltaire once more, "was neither holy nor Roman"—have now dwindled down to one little shadow of their former name. The Prince Bishops of Mayence, Treves, and Cologne, the Bavarian Duke, the Chiefs of Saxony, the Palatinate, and Brandenburg, are represented now, alas, by the Elector of Hesse-Cassel! This is a fall indeed. That the Emperor-makers of the middle ages should (except the Bishops) have ended by becoming Kings themselves, was natural enough in the times through which they passed; that these great chieftains who had hereditarily between them the charges of Arch Chancellors of Germany, the Gauls, and Italy—of Grand Steward, Grand Equerry, Arch Marshal, Arch Chamberlain, and Arch Treasurer of the Empire—should have struggled higher still, was but a consequence of nature which was human, though Electoral; but that the grand title of Elector, abandoned by the warrior-priests and warrior-princes who had borne it with savage pride for 450 years, should be picked up, appropriated, and retained by the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, is one of those absurd incongruities of history which offend our reason and revolt our imagination. We get next to Duke, which ceased to be an independent sovereign title under Louis XII. in France, and disappeared in Germany (except in Nassau) at the commencement of the present century, with Palatine, Margrave, Burgrave, Rhingrave, Wildgrave, and Altgrave. Landgrave alone, of all the old Teutonic titles, is still kept up by the rulers of Hesse Homburg; and it is as well that it should be preserved, for it is the most ancient of all the special German names. It was invented so long ago as 1130 by Louis, Third Count of Thuringia, who adopted it in order to distinguish himself from the crowd of Counts around him. The idea was evidently admired by his colleagues; for Thierry, Count of Lower Alsace, appropriated the same denomination several years afterward, and Albert of Hapsburg, Count of Higher Alsace, followed the example of 1186. These were the three real Landgraves, the only ones that were recognized as original by the Empire; all the others were imitations. Margrave was a more modern title; it was limited to the four rulers of the Marches of Brandenburg, Meissen, Baden, and Moravia. We may take Doge next, with its memories of Genoa and Venice; and Protector, which Napoleon renewed from Cromwell, when he formed the Confederation of the Rhine. Stadtholder and Viceroy wake up very different recollections; one carries us to the chilly shores of Holland, the other to the bright skies of Naples, India, and Peru. Voivode, like Palatine, was also a Viceroy's title; but the former was Sclavonic, the latter German. Czar we will look at by itself, and Hospodar is almost the only remaining title which is worth mentioning; for we need not expatiate on the Bans of the Eastern Marches, though the name exists still in Croatia. Sultan must be counted as Asiatic, for it was first adopted by Bajazet; and with it comes the old name Caliph, which means "substitute," and was originally attributed to the successors of Mohammed; but the Caliphates of Bagdad, Fez, Grenada, Egypt, Morocco, and Tunis have all become successively extinct, and their rights are concentrated in the Sultan of Turkey, who is now sole Caliph, and thereby Commander of the Faithful. Of Shahs there is but one, though there are three Khans (Khiva, Khokand, and Boukhara), two Imams (Yemen and Muscat), two Regents (Tripoli and Tunis). Bey, or Beg, has now disappeared; but that it was once a higher name than Sultan is shown by the fact that it was preferred to the latter by Thogrul, founder of the dynasty of the Seleucides. Sheikh belongs particularly to the Governor of Madina, and is otherwise a mere village chieftain's name. Pasha is now replaced in Egypt by Khedive. And there we may end the list, though it is very far from being exhausted.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

In the Confederate Cemetery at New Orleans are statues of Lee, Bishop Polk, and Stonewall Jackson.

—Ex-Mayor Gilbert, of Troy, has given Union College $1,000 for the furnishing of its new gymnasium.

—Smalley tells us that the Duchess of Edinburgh's plainness disappoints the cockney populace, whom Alexandria's beauty has spoiled.

—The telegraph sadly disguised the name of the Democratic candidate for Congress in Oregon. It is George A. La Dow. He was a member of the last Legislature from Umatilla County.

—The Rev. Dr. Fulton seems to be in hot water in Brooklyn, owing to the vigorous way he has of saying of any one who disagrees with him, that "his outlook for the future is deplorably bad."

—The Newark *Advertiser* closes an account of the withdrawal of some old horse-cars with: "They are as chock full of memories as they are of fleas. We ne'er shall see the like again. Hail and farewell."

—Charles Sumner, in his youth, achieved the arduous feat of swimming across the boiling rapids below Niagara Falls—a feat which few men have had either the muscle or the nerve to perform.

—M. Sandras has communicated to the French Academy of Science a method of making infants suck directly from the teats of a cow. He has tried it successfully, and thinks its employment would diminish the mortality among children deprived of mother's milk.

—Dr. Brown-Sequard, whose name has come before the public in the last illness of Agassiz and Sumner, is not a Frenchman, as is generally supposed, but the son of Capt. Edward Brown, a Philadelphia shipmaster, and was born in Mauritius in 1817. His mother was a Frenchwoman.

—The newspaper-report that Longfellow was in Canada has a curious origin. Its source was a doggerel police-report in the Hamilton *Times*, in which the reporter parodied one of Longfellow's poems. Another Canadian paper, the next day, in a funny mood, referred to a "poet Longfellow" being in the city, and the correspondents in all earnestness, telegraphed that the distinguished American poet was in Hamilton and going to spend the summer in Canada. The [illegible] is now going the rounds.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—John B. Winslow has resigned the Presidency of the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad. He has been connected with railroads forty years, his first experience being upon the Boston & Lowell as engineer, when he took charge of a "Stevens" engine without a cab, which he ran for six years. At that time, Conductor Tucker of the Boston & Maine Railroad, was a switchman, and Mr. William Merritt, formerly Superintendent of the same road, was baggage-master.

—The Iowa Secretary of State is overrun with applications for copies of the Railroad law. As he has no printed copy, and the bill is big enough for a main sheet for the Great Eastern, he can't keep up with the demand. The law should be printed in pamphlet form for general information. Under the old plan of publishing the laws in weekly newspapers, the State would have been thoroughly informed with reference to all the details of the bill by this time.—*Des Moines Register.*

—C. P. Wright, the thieving Teller of the Bradford (Vt.) Savings Bank, who was bound over in the sum of $15,000 for embezzlement, on Monday, was subsequently held in $5,000 for appearance for arson. Saturday, Wright went to the bank, pointed out false entries in the books and confessed to taking $2,500 since July, 1873, which, with the amount taken at the time he left, makes between $7,000 and $8,000, although further investigation may show the total to exceed this.

—Further examinations by the Board of Supervisors of Humboldt County, Ia., into the accounts of the defaulting Treasurer, Bergh, do not help matters. The total amount of the defalcation is found to be about $3,000 more than indicated by Mr. Bergh's balance-sheet, being in round numbers $17,000. Besides this, he was behind as Treasurer of the Dakota Township School District about $2,000, making his entire deficit nearly $20,000. The feeling is so widespread and deep-seated that late revelations will not justify the supposed rectitude of Mr. Bergh's intentions. He has used money sent him to pay taxes to the amount of hundreds of dollars, passing the amount to his own credit on the books.—*Iowa State Journal.*

A Wild-Boar Hunt in the Fastnesses near Bald Point, Ky.

From the Covington Advertiser.

On Saturday about 150 persons, with dogs, guns, etc., met in the public square of Union, organized under the leadership of Mr. Clarkson, and proceeded to the farm of J. D. Smith, on Gunpowder, which a vicious wild boar had visited the night previous. Here Medoc, a noted dog belonging to Lucian Dickerson, found the trail, and the entire pack was soon in full cry.

After a run of more than an hour through the dense thickets and among the bluffs, the boar broke cover toward the open country, with the dogs in hot pursuit. Here the hunt grew very exciting, the pursuers being frequently in full view of the chase, and using their guns whenever they could, and the dogs (fox-hounds) pressing the game closely, but as yet unable to bring him to bay. In fact, it was almost certain death for one to approach him, his formidable tusks proving such fearful and deadly weapons of defense that he had up to this time killed eight outright and wounded four.

Finally, as he was crossing the Big Bone Road, near the residence of Erastus Garrison, a powerful bulldog, belonging to Ira Percival, of Union, was let loose, and immediately attacked the ferocious beast. Then ensued a desperate struggle. The boar fought as if he knew that his life was in the balance, and the dog was equally game. The latter seized the maddened animal by the right fore shoulder, and in spite of stabs and gashes from the sharp tusks, held on with the tenacity for which the breed is noted. The hunters coming up joined in the battle with pistols, clubs, and stones, and under the attack of the combined forces the boar was at length stretched on the ground, conquered only in death. On examination it was found that during the chase he had received fourteen shots, all inflicting severe wounds. He weighed about 400 pounds, and his tusks were 8 inches in length by actual measurement.

The chase lasted about four hours, and a notable feature of the closing scene was the fact that though the dog was nearly torn to pieces and his antagonist was covered with wounds, neither uttered a cry during the fierce death-struggle, but both were grim, silent, relentless and game to the very last, and not until the boar was dead could the dog be induced to release his hold.

Decadence of New Orleans.

One of the oldest merchants in New Orleans, in a recent letter to a correspondent in Boston, says the population of New Orleans has fallen off in two years 30,000, and there are no less than 6,000 houses and stores at present unoccupied. Fifteen years ago New Orleans was at the acme of its wealth, prosperity, and commercial importance, second only to New York and Boston. Its river and ocean tonnage in port, loading and discharging, was seldom less than 150,000 tons, and in the busiest season of the year double that amount.

CONVERTED.

The Rev. E. E. Bayliss Joins the Baptist Church.

He Can No Longer Remain Within the Presbyterian Fold.

The Reasons Which Led Him to Change His Church.

The Question of Immersion or Affusion Thoroughly Discussed.

Baptism of the Preacher.

The Rev. E. E. Bayliss preached yesterday evening in the Second Baptist Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets. This gentleman has been a Presbyterian minister in this State, and severed his connection with that denomination a few days ago. The sermon, in which he gave his reasons for becoming a Baptist, is as follows:

And He (Jesus) said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned. Mark xiv., 15, 16.

These words are the Savior's last commission to His disciples, as representatives of His Church, to the end of its earthly existence. Extraordinary gifts were promised to them, that, in encountering the heavy forms of error, the force of prejudice, and the powers of evil, it might be seen that they were of God, and that they might obtain, by the exhibition of Divine Power, a hearing for the truth. Those gifts have been withdrawn from the Church; but now, as at first, the grand commission to evangelize the world is obligatory on Christ's people; and now, as at first, are all who hear the glad tidings bound to receive them, and manifest their belief and trust in Him who is revealed for human salvation. Such I take to be the meaning of this command of our Blessed Savior.

Christ here speaks of the Gospel, and how it must be dealt with; and I believe that the principles implied in this, the Church's commission, apply to my own particular case at this time. Suffer me to unfold, as briefly as possible, these points:

I. Christ here speaks of the Gospel.

"Go ye into all the world and preach the *Gospel* to every creature."

First—The Gospel—what does that mean? It is just a happy message; good news, in our old Anglo-Saxon form,—God's spell,—God's good story to man. It is good news from God about the way sinners may be saved; it is "the Gospel of the grace of God," "the glorious Gospel of Christ," "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." But what is this good news that we are to believe? Paul, inspired by God, gives us the Holy Spirit's definition of the Gospel: "Brethren, I declare unto you the Gospel," "How that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, and that He was buried, and that he rose again the third day, according to the Scriptures." (1 Cor. xv., 1-4.) "Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures." The Scriptures had foretold that, and what that was for.

"Messiah was to be cut off, but not for himself." "All we, like sheep, had gone astray, and the Lord laid on Him the iniquity of us all." His soul was made an offering for sin; and "by His knowledge," that is, the knowledge of Him, the righteous one, was to "justify many." Christ then died for our sins. That work of His the Father was pleased to accept; and in token thereof raised His Son from the dead. This work pleased God; and He is ready to save every soul that, trusting in Christ's finished work, lays hold of what Christ has done. The proclamation of God's willingness to accept of the believing sinner for Jesus' sake on the ground of His atoning work, this and this alone is the Gospel—the good news.

Second—And it is good news to all that hear it. Man universal needs it; to man universal it comes as good news. All are sinners; all need salvation; all therefore who understand this news of God's good will to His erring offspring must welcome the message. Wherever sin brings sorrow, then Christ's Gospel is needed and should bring joy.

II. But the Savior tells us, further, how this Gospel must be dealt with.

First—Those who have been blessed by it, must tell others yet without its light and peace and joy. Every Christian ought to be a missionary for Christ, and preach the Gospel. To set apart an order of men for that special business, only partially relieves the Church of its duty in this respect. "Man cannot live by bread alone;" but he cannot live on earth without it, so because some must work to earn the daily bread we pray for, it is fitting that others should devote themselves to this higher work, and preach the Gospel as the special business of their lives. But never so can any class of men, however solemnly set apart, relieve the body of the Church from obedience to this command as to make it cease to be the humblest member's duty, in the sphere in which Providence has placed him, to preach, by lip or life, the Gospel of the Blessed Jesus.

Second—Those of whom it is preached must believe it or be lost forever. It is the only hope of the sinner. "There is no other name given amongst men whereby we must be saved," except that Name above all names, which is the object revealed in the Gospel. "He that believeth not shall be damned."

Third—But it is not enough to believe the Gospel with an internal acceptance and consent. There is an outward profession required. "Believeth and is baptized," says the Savior. First believe, then show your belief by an external token. First, the disciple is instructed in the truth which saves, and then he signifies his acceptance of the same. How shall the world know that I have chosen Christ if I make no sign? An alien comes to America; he buys land; settles down; says that he loves the institutions of the country; will that love if unmanifested in outward deed give him all the privileges of American citizenship? Certainly not. Declare your intentions; take the oath of fealty to the Constitution; show by your conduct what you feel. So in marriage—an inward consent of hearts is shown by an outward joining of hands. In like manner, Jesus, to intensify our own feeling of solemn obligation to love Him, and to manifest to others our resolution to be His, claims, *nay, commands*, that the convert shall show by an outward act the feeling of his heart. The accepted definition of baptism is thus given: "It is an outward and visible sign *of an inward and spiritual grace*." But not any outward sign will do. There is one appointed by God. The action is not indifferent *now*. Christ has fixed it: "Believe and be baptized." The Presbyterian Church has been famed for rejecting every form of will-worship—that is, forms of man's invention. The Larger Catechism tells that we are required to "receive, observe, keep pure and entire, all such religious worship and ordinances as God hath instituted in His Word." (Q. 108). This outward sign, then, must be observed as Christ instituted it. The text obviously teaches this view. Dr. David Burns, an eminent Presbyterian expositor, says of this passage: "Baptism is here put for the external signature of the inner faith of the heart." (*In loco.*)

Our text has led us to this, that there is a Gospel, that it must be preached, that it must be believed, that the belief of it in the heart must be shown by an outward sign, and that that outward sign is baptism. All these principles are given to us on the same Divine authority,—the voice of Christ, the Christian's King and Lawgiver, laying down a lasting command and commission to His Church.

III. Suffer me now to apply these principles to my own case at this present crisis in my ministerial career. Frankly I admit the possibility of my being mistaken. As frankly must I declare that I believe that I am right. It pains me to find myself in this matter opposed to so many respected and beloved brethren; but every one must walk by his own light, seeking guidance and grace from God. The Presbyterian Church has taught me that "the Supreme Judge of all controversies . . . . can be no other but the Holy Spirit speaking in the Scripture." To that "Supreme Judge" I now appeal. The Presbyterian Church has also taught me that "God alone is the Lord of the conscience, and hath left it free from the doctrines and commandments of men which are in any way contrary to His word, or beside it, in matters of faith and worship." The liberty thus accorded I now respectfully claim; and on the ground of these declarations, and of Christ's words in the text that has guided me, beg most respectfully to be calmly heard in my own cause. The evangelical doctrine of Christ's Gospel, as accepted by the Presbyterian Church, I entirely and unreservedly accept and believe, as I have already taken pains to indicate. I believe the Gospel; but believe also that I must profess the Gospel in Christ's appointed way. I believe; but I am not sure that I have been baptized; nay, I believe that I have *not* been baptized, according to the tenor of Christ's meaning in this great Gospel communion. With such a conviction, how can I, as a God-fearing, Christ-obeying man, feel satisfied, contented, happy? Those are pronounced blessed who obey Jesus. "Blessed are they who do His commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and enter in through the gates into the city." Now, the being baptized is as clearly a part of Christ's command as the believing. Have I been baptized?

First—Now, from this passage, and from every instance of New Testament baptism, we find faith preceding the outward profession. In reason, the inner consent must be given before the outward sign is applied. Preaching and believing the Gospel, in Christ's command, are given as prerequisites to baptism. So at Pentecost, those who "gladly received the word" were baptized. So the Eunuch was first instructed, then believed, and was baptized. In like manner, Paul, Cornelius, Lydia, the jailer, and every other recorded instance, represents believing as preceding baptism. And must it not be so? The accepting or rejecting Christ is a purely personal matter. How can another's belief avail for me? Christ must be the object of a free, intelligent, determinate choice; and only those capable of making such a choice ought to profess that they have made it. No parent, no sponsor, can profess faith in Christ for another than his own soul. The Episcopalian Liturgy shows that the sponsor undertakes to believe for the child: "Minister—Dost thou believe all the articles of the Christian Faith, as contained in the Apostles' Creed? Answer—I do. Minister—Wilt thou be baptized in this Faith? Answer—That is my choice." In the Roman Ritual, the child is asked whether he will be baptized. Now, this explicit profession of faith for another seems very ridiculous; but is it not really implied in all infant baptism? We smile at others; are we free from like absurdity ourselves. The Larger Catechism says: "The parties baptized are solemnly admitted into the visible Church, and enter into an open and professed engagement to be wholly and only the Lord's." (Q. 165.) How can a child possibly make such "an open and professed engagement?" And if the parents make it in the child's name, are they not really doing what seems so ridiculous in the Romish and Episcopal Churches—undertaking to believe for another, without the possibility of that other's consent? Is not this a refinement on the plain command of Christ to believe and then be baptized? They cannot get over the precedence of believing; and so they have invented the opinion that parents and sponsors can believe for other souls—a doctrine which only custom can rescue from the appearance of being as ridiculous as it is impossible. I was never consulted as to the faith in which I was baptized. A rite was administered to me in my helpless infancy without my consent, without my knowledge. That rite the Presbyterian Church calls baptism; and refuses me the privilege, within her pale, of making a public profession of my faith in Christ, in the way which he commanded, namely: believer's baptism. Once only to one person is their rule. Their *once* is none at all to my mind. My *once* they will not allow; and, therefore, conscience bids me, in God's name, obey the Savior and be once truly, as a believer, baptized for His sake.

Second—But not only the subjects of baptism, but the mode, is a matter of conscience with me. When Christ said, "Be baptized," what did He mean? What does that word baptism mean? What did it mean when he spoke it? Truly, the plainest meaning was what He intended. He meant to be clear, definite, easily understood. It was no puzzle He was propounding. The most obvious signification of His words must be, therefore, the true signification. Now, there is no doubt about that obvious meaning. All the lexicons say *baptizo* means to dip, to immerse, to plunge into. Dr. Edward Robinson, *facile princeps* of American Presbyterian Philologists, gives "immerse" as the primary meaning of this oft-disputed word. So also do Greenfield, Donnegan, Bagotus Analytic, Liddell, and Scott, and others. But it may be said that this is not its exclusive meaning. Well, but it is its most obvious meaning, and we have no idea that Jesus was propounding a riddle to His disciples. To them, *baptizo* would mean "immerse;" and He did not say that in this case it did not. Many Scriptural allusions to baptism can only be explained by taking this to be the meaning intended. "Baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea." Can that mean sprinkling? "Buried with Him *by baptism* unto death." Can that mean sprinkling? A tractate issued by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, entitled "The Mode of Baptism," contains the following remarks on Romans 6., 4, "Our burial has a faint resemblance to immersion—though we pour the earth upon the body, never dipping the body into the earth. Do you know how the Romans buried, to whom Paul speaks? They burned their dead, and put the ashes in an urn into the sepulchre. Was that like immersion?" I would just propose two questions to the learned brother who wrote this illogical nonsense, viz.: First—To whom did the Apostle write his epistle, to the Pagan or Christian Romans? Second—Were the "saints" in Rome in the habit of *burning their dead*, or of depositing their remains in the catacombs? Dr. Phillip Schaff, a Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, perhaps the most thorough Biblical scholar in the Presbyterian denomination, makes the following declaration, in his History of the Christian Church: "It is the sacrament of repentance, of remission of sins, and of the implanting of the Holy Ghost; and, in the nature of the case, to be received but once. It incorporates the penitent sinner in the Church, and entitles him to all the privileges, and binds him to all the duties of this communion. Where this condition of repentance and faith is wanting, the blessing, as in the case of the supper and the preaching of the word, is turned into a curse, and what God designs as a savor of life unto life, becomes, through the abuse of man, a savor of death unto death.

"The usual force of the act was immersion, as is plain from the original meaning of the Greek *Baptizein* and *Baptismos*; from the analogy of John's baptism in the Jordan; from the Apostles' confession of the sacred rite with the miraculous passage of the Red Sea, with the escape of the ark from the flood, with a cleansing and refreshing bath, and with burial and resurrection; finally, from the custom of the ancient Church, which prevails in the East to this day." (Pages 122, 123.)

The history of the Church confirms this view. Coleman, a Pedobaptist, says: "Immersion or Dipping: In the primitive Church, immediately subsequently to the age of the Apostles, this was undeniably the common mode of baptism." (Ancient Christianity, p. 395.) This distinguished Congregationalist admits that the practice of immersion continued in the Church until the thirteenth or fourteenth century. About the first example of sprinkling is that of Novatus, who, about A. D. 251, was, when sick, "baptized by aspersion in the bed on which he lay," as Cornelius, Bishop of Rome, phrases it, in Eusebius; but Cornelius expresses a doubt as to the validity of such a mode of administering this ordinance. (Eusebius, B. vi., c. 43.) Neander says: "In conformity with the original institution and import of the symbol, it (baptism) was generally administered by immersion, as a sign of total baptism into the Holy Spirit, of being entirely penetrated by His grace." (Church History, Bohn's Ed. 1, 420.) He says further: "Baptism was at first administered only to adults, as men were accustomed to conceive baptism and faith as strictly connected." (Ibid, p. 430.) Thus, by the confession of this great scholar, infant baptism and sprinkling were unknown in the early ages of the Church; and Christian baptism was the baptism of believers in Christ. It were easy to multiply authorities as to the recent innovation of sprinkling. The highest authorities, in the Church of Rome, admit all this, although contradictory of their own practice. From Berger's Dictionaire de Theologie, we give the following resume of facts: "It is certain that, in the first ages of the Church, the usage was to administer baptism by immersion, that is to say, plunging the baptized into the water, from head to foot." He says John baptized the Jews in this way; that Jesus either baptized this way, or commanded his disciples to do it. Baptizing thus meant at first "to plunge in water or cover with water the entire man." He quotes "burial in baptism," a phrase of Paul's, and Cyril of Jerusalem to the same effect. The Fifteenth Canon of the Apostles enjoins trine immersion, in honor of the Trinity. Affusion appears to have begun in northern climates. It was introduced in England in the ninth century. The Council of Calchut in 816 prohibited sprinkling, and enjoined immersion. Trine affusion, or sprinkling, did not prevail in Europe till the thirteenth century. So far goes this most learned Romanist, to whom our American Cyclopædists, McClintock and Strong, express their great obligations. Immersion is allowed yet, as an alternative, in the American and English Episcopalian Churches—the rubric specifying the choice. Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth were immersed. Nor was the mode settled in the Presbyterian Church till the Assembly of Divines, at Westminster, decided by a vote of 25 to 24 to forbid immersion! Dr. Pye Smith says that in Germany "The Pedobaptists very extensively assert and often practice immersion." (Outlines of Theology, p. 673.) It is universal in the Greek Church and other Eastern Churches to this day.

Here, then, I stand, unable to agree with my brethren on these two points. Baptism to me is believer's baptism; baptism to me means immersion. To me the Savior's words say so. Ecclesiastical antiquity, the evidence of history, the concurrent admissions of eminent Pedobaptist scholars, all confirm this view. I am not acquainted with Baptist books. It has been Pedobaptist authority that has staggered my faith in the practice of the Presbyterian Church. Very largely, especially in the West, the belief in infant baptism is being weakened, even in Presbyterian and Congregational churches. The children are not brought by professing parents to the font, as of yore. Scottish and Irish and Pennsylvania Presbyterians lay more stress on the rite than Americans. But the fact is undoubted, that the American mind is largely imbued with Baptist views; and thousands of children in the Presbyterian churches of the West remain till riper years unbaptized. Members have this liberty; ministers have not. By the terms of ordination, we are called on to accept the Confession of Faith; and there are infant baptism and sprinkling, as a valid fulfillment of Christ's command.

Sad and sorry am I to have to part with the Presbyterian Church. In her have I found friends; from her, received ordination and authority as a minister of Christ; with her have I labored long in love; for her would I gladly have died. But conscience is paramount to every other claim. Truth is greater than all on earth. Christ must be obeyed, as we believe He commands, or else abiding peace of mind is lost. Precious memories I leave behind; tender ties are severed; new, untried experiences have to be faced and endured. Oh! brethren, shall I, because on this point I cannot see eye to eye with you, shall I have no sympathy, no kindly word of parting, no prayer for grace and light to keep and guide me? In the common cause of Christ, in love to souls, in devotion to the Gospel, we are one in heart and aim. You have taught me to respect the sacredness and sanctity of sincere convictions, to go to the law and to the testimony for truth, to acknowledge God alone as Lord of the conscience. The result has been other than you or I could foresee. To my Master I stand or fall. As a minister of Christ, I feel like expressing myself in the nervous words of grand old Knox: "I am in the place where I am demanded of God to speak the truth, and the truth I speak, impugn it whoso lists." Like Luther, at the Diet of Worms, I can only say: "I am bound by the Scriptures I have quoted, and my conscience is held captive by the word of God; and, as it is neither safe nor right to act against conscience, I cannot, and will not, retract anything. Here I stand; I cannot otherwise; God help me. Amen." "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." Lord, I believe; help Thou my unbelief. Unworthy as I am, I would fain own Thee before men; according to Thine own divine, expressive, obligatory ordinance. Amen: so let it be!

After the conclusion of the sermon Dr. Bayliss was baptized by Dr. Goodspeed, pastor of the church. The building was crowded, and these concluding services were of a most impressive and solemn character.

THE COURTS.

Miscellaneous Business Transacted Saturday.

Herman Scholz commenced an action in the Superior Court against Johanna Ebert in trespass. Scholz states that on the 23d of February last he was arrested at the defendant's instance, on the charge of personating a United States officer and seizing $150 worth of tobacco. He was taken before Commissioner King, and after a hearing was discharged. Scholz thinks that there was no ground for such prosecution, and asks for $3,000 damages occasioned by reason thereof.

THE AURORA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

L. D. Brady, Assignee of the Aurora Insurance Company, filed a report Saturday of the condition of the Company, showing that he had collected in all $170,108.29 up to the 1st of March, and had paid out, including dividends, $162,429.71, leaving on hand $7,678.58.

MORE CONDEMNATION CASES.

A petition was filed by the city to ascertain the damages for widening Thirty-third street, from South Park avenue to Indiana avenue; also, a petition for opening Calumet avenue, from Douglas avenue to the north line of Valliquette's Subdivision of the N. E. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 34, 39, 14.

ITEMS.

The Cheney case was finally closed Saturday afternoon, and taken under advisement by the Judge.

Judge Heaton will assist in the call of Judge Rogers' calendar.

Judges McRoberts and Smith will assist in disposing of the calendar of the Superior Court. See call below.

Judge Gary will go to the Criminal Court this term.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Woven-Wire Mattress Company filed a bill against George V. Bunker and W. J. Bunker.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Miles Almy was appointed Assignee of Behncke & Butenschoen.

In the matter of C. W. Bennett, Thomas T. Furlong was elected Assignee.

The Northwestern Abel-Loom Company was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable May 14. The adjudication heretofore entered was set aside, and the proceedings dismissed by consent of the creditors, who have proved their claims.

In the matter of the Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company, an order was entered allowing the Assignee of the Company to sell its franchises at public auction, after giving twenty days' notice by publication.

The question of assessment of the stockholders of the State Insurance Company has been referred to Register Hibbard to take proofs on the questions of facts raised.

S. L. Andrews was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued for May 4.

The proceedings against Lauren Stodart were ordered to be dismissed at the cost of petitioner.

The proceedings against M. Robinson were ordered to be dismissed, unless objections are filed in ten days.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Byers, McCullough & Co., began action for $1,500 against Joseph Moss and Joseph S. Reed.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Charles Glazier, for the use of M. W. Robinson, commenced an action against the Town of South Chicago, claiming $2,000.

John K. Rowley began a suit for $1,500 against Sarah F. Weaver and W. M. Boyd.

Thomas C. Boyd and J. J. Bufton filed a petition against J. S. Reed, J. E. Moss, Margaret E. Sullivan, and Gallup & Peabody, owners of the South Side Briggs House, for a mechanics' lien on that building for the sum of $6,705.92.

THE CALL.

JUDGE ROGERS—129 to 176, except 130, 131, 133, 140, 152, 153, 156, 172.
JUDGE BOOTH—1 to 20.
JUDGE TREE—No Call.
JUDGE FARWELL—1,301 to 1,325.
JUDGE MCROBERTS—1 to 20, Calendar No. 1.
JUDGE JAMESON—1 to 20, Calendar No. 2.
JUDGE SMITH—1 to 20, calendar No. 3.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT — CONFESSIONS — Leonhard Rothgerber v. H. Osterman, $133.70—Childs & Prince v. Charles L. Hindler, $1,445.50.

JUDGE GARY.—G. V. Boyd v. Mary K. Jones, default, $463.75.

Gen. Sherman's House on Orange Mountain, N. J.

Gen. Sherman has recently written the following letter to the agent of a firm who had applied to him for the contract to place lightning-rods upon the fine mansion which it was rumored he intended to build upon Orange Mountain, N. J.:

"WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 20, 1874.

"If you find the house I am erecting on Orange Mountain, please put any quantity of lightning-rods, to attract the lightning of heaven to demolish it. I don't care whether the rods be round, square, or twisted. Anything to stop this nonsense. Architects, landscape gardeners, builders, etc., keep writing to me about this house, when, in fact, it is as much as I can do to make ends meet here—and finally I expect to content myself with a log home on the prairies of Kansas or Nebraska when Congress turns me out to grass. Tell Mr. Lyon, 'who served under me three years,' that his experience as a soldier should convince him that Uncle Sam is not so generous to old soldiers as to enable them to have fancy houses on Orange Mountain or elsewhere. I have a house here, but the city taxes me for it about as much as Uncle Sam allows me for rent. How the story got circulated that I was going to build on Orange Mountain passes my understanding, and if you can stop it I will regard it as a feat better than protecting me against lightning. Yours, etc.,

"W. T. SHERMAN."

Kingsford's Oswego Starch, 998-1000 Pure.

No other manufacturer has ever reached this degree of perfection. Families, hotels, and laundries much prefer these goods, as it produces a hard, lustral finish.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Offer of the Illinois Central and Baltimore & Ohio.

They Will Give $267,000 for Part of the Lake-Front for a Depot.

New Tariff on Westward-Bound Freight.

Increase of Rates Over Those Recently Charged.

The Red-Line Transit Company.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL AND BALTIMORE & OHIO.

The action of the Managers of the Michigan Central and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads in withdrawing their share of the money paid to the city for a portion of Lake Park whereon to build a grand Union Depot has not been followed by the Managers of the Illinois Central Railroad. On the contrary, this latter railroad, in conjunction with the Baltimore & Ohio, have just decided to offer to the city $267,000, or one-third of the $800,000 offered for the Lake-front property, for a piece of ground adjoining the present railroad track, 650 feet long and 180 feet wide, extending south from Washington street to within about 100 feet of the Exposition Building, with a street 40 feet wide along the west front, the rest of the ground between this street and Michigan avenue, to be laid out as a park by the Company. The managers of the Illinois Central and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads claim that this piece of ground will be large enough for the finest depot in the city, and, if their offer should be accepted, they would commence to build it at once. The maps have been prepared, and the application from the railroads will probably be presented to the Council this evening.

WESTERN FREIGHT-RATES.

Peace again reigns supreme among the General Freight-Agents of those roads which lead to the West. They have buried the hatchet and smoked the pipe of peace during the last two days, at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, where they held a convention. The result of this new bond of friendship is a large increase in the freight-rates to Western cities, and, as usual, the public has to foot the bill.

The following roads were represented at the love-feast: Chicago & Alton; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Atlantic & Pacific; St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern; St. Joe & Council Bluffs; Hannibal & St. Joe; Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Lawrence, Leavenworth & Galveston; Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf.

THE NEW TARIFF.

They have succeeded in arranging the following tariff, which will go into effect Monday, April 6, 1874:

RATES BETWEEN CHICAGO AND	MERCHANDISE. First class	Second class	Third class	Fourth class	Special class	Salt, cement, and plaster, per 100 lbs	Class A, per car	Class B, per car	Lumber, lath, doors, and sash blinds, per 100 lbs
C. Bluffs, Ia.	.95	.80	.65	.40	.35	.85	90.00	70.00	.35
Omaha, Neb.	1.00	.85	.70	.45	.40	1.00	100.00	80.00	.40
Lincoln, Neb.	1.15	.90	.70	.55	.50	1.30	125.00	100.00	.49
Cheye'e, W. T.	2.25	1.95	1.75	1.35	1.25	2.42	225.00	180.00	.90
St. Jos'h, Mo.	.70	.55	.45	.35	.30	.80	70.00	60.00	.35
Kan. City, Mo.	.70	.55	.45	.35	.30	.80	70.00	60.00	.35
Atchison, Kan	.70	.55	.45	.35	.30	.80	70.00	60.00	.35
Leav'wth, Kan	.70	.55	.45	.35	.30	.80	70.00	60.00	.35
Lawrence, Kan	.88	.70	.56	.44	.36	.96	84.50	73.00	.41
Topeka, Kan.	1.00	.85	.70	.55	.45	1.11	101.00	80.00	.45
J'n City, Kan.	1.25	1.00	.95	.75	.65	1.40	139.00	105.00	.57
Emporia, Kan.	1.25	1.00	.85	.70	.60	1.30	125.00	105.00	.55
Sargent and Gran., Kan.	3.05	2.55	2.15	1.65	1.55	2.95	280.00	210.00	.97
Ft. Lyon, Car. & Los Animas, Col.	3.00	2.45	2.10	1.65	1.55	2.95	270.00	210.00	.95
Den., Ev. and Greeley, Col.	3.30	2.55	2.20	1.75	1.65	3.05	270.00	210.00	.97
Erie, Col.	3.48	2.71	2.32	1.87	1.77	3.25	280.00	220.00	1.02
Valmont and Boulder, Col	3.60	2.88	2.48	1.95	1.85	3.33	310.00	235.00	1.07
Golden, Col.	3.48	2.71	2.34	1.87	1.76	3.20	288.00	224.3[illegible]	1.03
Lake Side and Ni-Wot, Col.	3.60	2.88	2.46	1.95	1.85	3.33	310.00	235.00	1.07
Longmont, Col	3.65	2.93	2.51	1.99	1.88	3.40	315.00	240.00	1.07
Floyd Hill, Col	3.80	3.07	2.64	2.11	1.99	3.75	344.00	268.3[illegible]	1.21
Bl'k Hawk, Col	3.83	3.09	2.65	2.12	2.00	3.78	346.00	270.50	1.22
Col. Sp'gs, Col	3.20	3.01	2.65	2.56	1.95	2.80	310.00	280.00	1.12
Pueblo, Col.	3.85	3.10	2.60	2.03	1.88	3.95	336.00	276.0[illegible]	1.17
Coal Cr'k, Col	4.45	3.50	2.95	2.35	2.25	4.70	385.00	326.00	1.39

This tariff is much higher than the one heretofore in existence; the rates to Leavenworth, Kansas City, Atchison, and St. Joseph, having been only 35 cents per hundred pounds on first-class, while now it is just twice that amount. Still, the new tariff is a trifle lower than the tariff of Dec. 5, 1873, which was agreed upon previous to the commencement of the late unpleasantness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RED LINE.

At a meeting of the Red Line Transit Company, held at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, March 26, 1874, E. R. Wadsworth was called to the chair, and W. O. White appointed Secretary. There were present:

A. Anderson, General Manager Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway; J. B. Carson, General Freight-Agent Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway; J. H. Rutter, General Freight-Agent New York Central & Hudson River Railroad; A. Hills, General Freight-Agent Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway; H. J. Hayden, General Freight-Agent Boston & Albany Railroad; E. R. Wadsworth, General Agent Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; B. F. Smith, General Manager Red Line Transit Company.

On motion, the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad should be admitted to the Red Line, with the privilege of placing twenty cars in the Line, and that the General Freight-Agents present will submit the matter to the managements of their roads, and transmit to the Manager of the Red Line their decision.

Resolved, That the demand of the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad for a constructive mileage is not consistent with the basis upon which the Line was formed and has been maintained, which is a mileage pro rata, and cannot be complied with.

Resolved, That the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad be notified by the Manager of the Red Line of this decision, and requested to give immediate notice whether they desire to remain in the Line and work with and fully co-operate with it on the present basis, or to withdraw their cars and consider their connection with the Line ended; and the Managers of the Red Line shall at once act according to their decision, and notify all the roads in the Line of the result.

Resolved, That all railroads, parties to the Red Line Transit Company, shall be required to make through way-bills to and from all common points thereon, between which divisions are given; also, that all advanced charges up to the billing point shall be itemized, showing on what account they are paid.

TEXAS & PACIFIC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.

Isaac H. Sturgeon, of St. Louis, Commissioner to examine the Texas & Pacific Railroad, has submitted his report to the Secretary of the Interior. He examined 169 miles from the boundary line between Louisiana and Texas west, via Marshall, to Dallas; 74 miles from Marshall northeast to Texarkana; and 56 miles from Shepman east to Brookston. Mr. Sturgeon reports that the road is well built and equipped, and recommends its acceptance.

PALMYRA SPRINGS, WIS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The following letter from Dr. McLean, for many years Professor of Materia Medica in Rush Medical College, will, no doubt, interest many of your readers who may be seeking a pleasant resort for invalids. J. E. G.

PALMYRA, Wis., March 30, 1874.

James E. Gross, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiries, I would say, briefly, that I find the medicinal springs at Palmyra all that is claimed for them, and investigation has revealed facts substantiating their remarkably curative properties beyond all expectation.

To those who have, like ourselves, been educated to the specific treatment of disease, rumors of the wonderful effect produced by the simple operation of imbibing daily a modicum of spring-water must necessarily sound somewhat apocryphal, and tend to bias our judgment. But investigation has removed all suspicion of exaggeration, and I can add the weight of my own testimony of their truth to that of the citizens.

Experience does ever, I believe, modify our faith in the system of materia medica, and we come gradually to believe more and more in Nature, and at last to rely principally upon her divine power to alleviate and repair the ravages of disease.

All I have learned here serves to confirm my belief that Nature, in her laboratory, achieves more than can the skill or art of man.

Forms of disease that had baffled the skill of man, and had been pronounced incurable,—such as diabetes, epilepsy, gravel, rheumatism, neuralgia, chronic diarrhea, and various forms of indigestion,—these have all found speedy and permanent relief in the simple use of this water. A qualitative analysis, made by myself, showed iron, magnesia, chlorine, potassium, bicarbonate and sulphite of soda, free carbonic-acid gas, and other properties essential to the preservation of health and life.

I can most conscientiously recommend the water to all classes of invalids.

I must also say one word with reference to the fine accommodations for invalids and pleasure-seekers, under the experienced management of Dr. George C. Wood, and now rapidly nearing completion.

Here will be found every essential to health and comfort, while the charming scenery, fine boating and fishing, together form attractions superior to any other resort in this region.

The Mammoth Spring of itself is well worth the journey to visit. The spring proper is about 20 feet in length by 12 across,—the perpendicular sides covered with massive foliage.

The water wells up from the bottom in vast quantities, so pure that the smallest object is distinctly seen at the depth of 16 feet; while the sand, of pure white crystals, boils and bubbles like a huge cauldron. In the vast aquarium of Nature's own construction are seen sporting varieties of fish, from 5 to 20 inches in length.

This letter will, I trust, though not exhaustive, satisfy all inquiries, and remove all doubt of the virtues of the medicinal springs of Palmyra. Respectfully, yours, J. McLEAN.

HAWAII AND THE MISSIONARIES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of Tuesday last, in an editorial upon the politics of Hawaii, you quote the language of an American living in that country, to the effect that the missionaries of the Islands are an unscrupulous, money-making band of men, who had exercised too much control in the affairs of State; that there had been, in fact, a connection between Church and State, which the present King, Kalama, "has taken steps to sever."

Having recently spent several months in the Sandwich Islands, and, while there, having carefully studied their political history and condition, I desire to correct two errors in this article: First, in reference to the character of the missionaries; and, secondly, as to the supposed connection between Church and State.

The great work done in those Islands by the American Board of Foreign Missions is known to the world. It has gone into history, and can no more be impeached or denied than can any other well-established historical fact.

That work consists in the civilization and partial Christianizing of an entire people. Let those who are disposed to undervalue it reflect for a moment upon the nature of the undertaking, and the difficulties in the way of success.

It is but little more than half a century since those people were wallowing in the lowest depths of barbarism. Idolatry, human sacrifices, and the lowest form of serfdom prevailed. The people had no rights whatever as against their priests and Kings. They were divided into separate tribes, each under its Chief, who reigned with despotic power. "Their principal occupation," says the historian, "was to prey upon their neighbors. The highlands were arrayed against the lowlands; robbers infested all the public paths or lurked amid the recesses of the forests. The smallest trifle of property was a sufficient temptation to murder; and no individual was safe away from the immediate precincts of his own village."

To-day, life and property are as safe there as in any other country of equal extent in the world. The laws and institutions of civilized life have taken the place of the barbarous customs of former years. Peace and prosperity prevail, while a fair progress has been made in the education of all classes of the people.

What has caused this great change,—a change as complete and radical, probably, as ever took place in the same time in the history of any people?

Other causes have, it is true, co-operated. The Catholic priests, who came at a later day, have done their share to bring about this beneficent result, and the ameliorating influences of trade and commerce are not to be overlooked. But, after allowing for all these, I do not hesitate to say that nine-tenths of the credit for this grand result is due to the American Board, and to the earnest, self-sacrificing men and women sent by them, who, abandoning home, friends, and all the comforts of civilization, took up their abode in that distant region.

As to the missionaries still residing in the Island, they are mostly men advanced in years—men of pure and blameless lives—who are supported partly by a small stipend still paid them by the Board. A considerable portion of the ministers are supported by the local churches. The missionaries, it is true, are in comfortable circumstances. Having resided there many years, with their families, they have succeeded in surrounding themselves with many of the comforts of life, of which they were so many years deprived. But they are not wealthy. The large sugar-plantations are not owned by them; not, so far as I now remember, in a single instance.

There is no connection between Church and State. The Constitution is modeled after that of the States of the American Union.

The missionaries have always, it is true, had great influence with the reigning Kings. It could not have been otherwise, unless the rulers of the people were lost to all sense of gratitude. They were surrounded with the evidence of what these men had done for them. Before the arrival of the missionaries, the islanders had not even a written language. Dr. Judd, one of the old missionaries, was chosen as a member of the King's Cabinet, and others have had great influence. But this was no part of the programme adopted by the Board of Foreign Missions. On the contrary, the missionaries were advised to refrain from taking part in politics; and, as a rule, that advice seems to have been followed as far as possible.

C. B. WAITE.

HYDE PARK, April 2, 1874.

EDUCATIONAL.

COOK COUNTY

NORMAL SCHOOL.

SPRING TERM COMMENCES

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1874.

For particulars address

D. S. WENTWORTH, Principal, Englewood, Cook Co., Ill.

LADIES' HAIR-DRESSING.

Grand Opening! Grand Opening!

At 517 Wabash-av.

LADIES' HAIR-DRESSING EMPORIUM.

Mrs. L. T. Sommer (late Miss Lena Seffer), the well-known Ladies' Champion Hair-Dresser and Wig-Maker of Chicago, wishes to inform all her friends, and especially ladies of Chicago and vicinity, that I have removed from 690 Wabash-av. to 517 Wabash-av., where I will have a grand opening with a large stock of Ladies' Hair Goods in all its branches. In hopes that ladies will patronize me in my new and elegant store as well as in my late residence, I remain respectfully, Mrs. L. P. SOMMER, 517 Wabash-av.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT CHICKEN MAIN,

Louisville vs. Chicago,

Will be fought, April 8 and 9, at Hobart, Ind., on P., F. W. & C. R. R.—33 miles. The fights are for $300 a battle, and $4,000 the odd. Fare, round trip, $1.40. Accommodations for all. Tickets for sale at 464 State-st. and principal saloons. Trains leave—4:55, 9 a. m., 3:40, 5:15, 10 p. m.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

FREE EXHIBITION! AT 197 STATE-ST.

THE VIENNA Grand Prize Silver Medal, AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR! AWARDED TO WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE AND Sample Work!

EMBROIDERED ROBE, which cost $2,500.

Opera Cloaks, Ladies' and Gents' Wearing Apparel, Harnesses, Saddles, Boots and Shoes.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

Exhibition Closes Saturday Night. APRIL 11.

THE GREAT ADELPHI.

EASTER WEEK! FESTIVAL WEEK!

Entire Mammoth Double Company!

Return of the Famous Military Artists, CHARLES AND CARRIE AUSTIN. SIG. CONSTANTINE, The Greatest Comic Pantomimist of the Age, the Modern Gabriel Ravel, and M'LLE EVELINE, the renowned Lady Pantomimist. GUISEPPE NORTON, the wonderful Continental Juggler. LEW WALLACE, the California Favorite. SPARKS, the Hercules. ZEGRINO and MOULTON'S Salamander Leap. The renowned WATSON BROS. in new Olympian Feats. Return of the popular favorite, MISS FRANKIE. MISS POLLY DALY, PATTI ROSA, the FOY SISTERS, Bertha and Ida; MISS JENNIE MORGAN; BILLY RICE, in his particular best; REYNOLDS BROS., LEON BROS. EVERYTHING NEW. SCHNEIDER'S COURTSHIP. THE TROUBADOURS. CONSTANTINE'S Rare Comic Ballet Pantomime, CO-CO.

REGULAR LADIES' NIGHT—Thursday, April 9. PRICES—50c, 35c, 15c; Secured, 25c extra. ADELPHI POPULAR MATINEE—Wednesday.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!

MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY MATINEE, the great English actress, MISS KATHERINE ROGERS! In her powerful impersonation of JULIET in Shakspeare's sublime play of Romeo and Juliet!

In preparation—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. Also Dion Boucicault's great success of MIMI.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL.

REV. FLORENCE McCARTHY LECTURES TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, At Kingsbury Music Hall. Subject: "Who Wouldn't Be a Minister?"

Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Reserved Seats sold at Keen, Cooke & Co.'s Bookstore; at Horton & Brother's, 637 West Lake-st.; at West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st., and at the Box Office at Kingsbury Hall.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE, Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

MINSTRELS! Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels. Another Great Bill this Week! New Stars and Novelties. Engagement of COTTON & BIRDUE, The great specialty artists in new acts and features. Second week of the beautiful Oriental burlesque, BLOWN UP ALIVE, or MARRIED IN DEATH. THE COMMISSIONERS. THE BLACK BRIGADE. WAITING FOR A WEST SIDE STAGE. Newcomb, Courtright, Cotton & Birdue, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble, and entire Company in a magnificent bill each evening. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:30. MINSTRELS!

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Matinee, the great English actress MISS KATHERINE ROGERS, In her powerful impersonation of JULIET in Shakspeare's sublime play of ROMEO AND JULIET.

In preparation—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. Also Dion Boucicault's great New York success of MIMI.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPUPAR ACTRESS MISS JANE COOMBS! Who will appear in a series of her charming characters. Monday and Tuesday the great comedy of School for Scandal!

LADY TEAZLE........MISS JANE COOMBS

Wednesday and Thursday—The Hunchback. Friday and Saturday—Love's Sacrifice. Saturday Matinee—Love Chase. Seats can be secured six days in advance.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL.

YALE COLLEGE GLEE CLUB CONCERT, MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 6. ONE NIGHT ONLY. College Songs, Choruses, Warbles, Solos, &c. Tickets 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.00. For sale at Cobb's Library, 36 Monroe-st., and at Box Office. Piano from Lyon & Healy's.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ONE WEEK ONLY OF THE FASCINATING ETTIE HENDERSON, In Bartley Campbell's new and successful drama, LITTLE SUNSHINE! A beautiful society picture.

BUNYAN'S Pilgrim's Progress IN 25 ILLUSTRATED TABLEAUX! At Third Unitarian Church (corner Monroe and Laflin-sts.), Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, April 7 and 9, at 7:45. Tickets, 50c; Reserved Seats, 75c; Children's Tickets, 25c. For sale at Smith's drug store, corner Madison and Paulina-sts.; Horton's Library, Lake-st., near Wood, and at the door.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION! BOKER'S BITTERS. Beware of Counterfeits.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE West Chicago Park Commissioners, 25 South Halsted-st.,

CHICAGO, Ill., April 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 13th day of April, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the excavating and grading that part of Humboldt Park containing about 62 acres, lying between Division-st. and North-av., and west of and adjoining California-av., according to plans and specifications on file in this office, the Commissioners reserving the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be sealed and directed to the West Chicago Park Commissioners, indorsed "Proposals for Grading in Humboldt Park."

By order of the Board.

CHAS. S. LODING, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE VARIETIES.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT WITH THE Largest Variety Combination EVER IN THE CITY. DELEHANTY & HENGLER'S Entire Novelty and Specialty Troupe, Together with JOHN MORRIS, the only Mystic Change Artist living. ROBERT NICKLE, the World's Prestidigitateur. KATHLEEN O'NEIL, in her Beautiful Ballads and Serio-Comic Songs. LORA LYNNGRAY, the Wonderful and Daring Female Gymnast. Together with THIRTY OTHERS, forming the most Brilliant Constellation of Stars ever assembled at one time in Chicago. The performance will conclude with DELEHANTY and HENGLER'S Comical Sketch of FUN IN THE KITCHEN!

For full particulars see programmes of the day. Notwithstanding the extraordinary expense, the following POPULAR PRICES will be adopted: Gallery, 25c; Balcony, 35c; Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c; Boys in Gallery, 15c. A few choice seats will be reserved at 25c extra. Boxes, $3. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8. Regular Ladies' Night, every Friday, at which time the bar will be closed and smoking strictly prohibited. Family Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, upon which occasions the bar will be closed. Prices of admission to Matinees, 25c and 15c. Doors open at 1. Commence at 2.

Monday, April 13—First appearance of the Beautiful Cantatrice, MISS JENNIE HUGHES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Travelers for Europe SHOULD PROCURE APPLETONS' EUROPEAN GUIDE-BOOK, Illustrated.

Including England, Scotland, and Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Northern and Southern Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, Russia, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

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Now Ready:

THE AMERICAN LAW REVIEW FOR APRIL, 1874.

CONTENTS:

I. The Trial of the Tichborne Claimant. II. The Delivery of Telegraphic Messages. III. The Virginius Case. IV. Torts under the French Law. V. Digest of the English Law Reports. VI. Selected Digest of State Reports. VII. Book Notices. VIII. List of Law Books published in England and America since January, 1874. IX. Summary of Events.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., 110 Washington-st., Boston.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	‖ 11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex. via Jacksonville Ill., and Louisiana Mo.	* 1:00 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Texas Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:45 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	9:30 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 2:30 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & La Crosse Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, & Stearns Point Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 10:00 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:05 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:05 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 3:35 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	* 10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	* 10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	† 10:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Texas Express	† 10:00 p. m.	7:15 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	* 10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	† 10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	* 10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	† 11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:40 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Madison & Elroy Passenger	* 9:40 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	* 10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:10 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express	8:30 a. m.	9:30 p. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:40 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	§ 3:30 a. m.
Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	* 8:20 p. m.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Jane Coombs. "School for Scandal."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Katherine Rogers. "Romeo and Juliet."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Effie Henderson. "Little Sunshine."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. Minstrelsy and comicalities. New burlesque of "Blown Up Alive."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Zegrino, Moulton, Signor Constantine, etc. Ballet Pantomime of "Co-co."

GLOBE VARIETIES—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Delehanty & Hengler's Combination, Robert Nickle, etc. Variety entertainment.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE—WILBOR'S COMPOUND of Cod Liver Oil and Lime without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which render the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, April 6, 1874.

The prospect of a division among the Republicans of the First Congressional District of Iowa probably disappears with the refusal of Mr. McCrary to be a candidate for re-election. Mr. McCrary gives no other reason for withdrawing from public life than that his private affairs demand his undivided attention.

Those who have been unable to follow the labyrinthine course of the Senate regarding the Currency bill—and there must be legions of them—will find in the Washington dispatches a transcript of the bill as it now stands amended before the Senate. The amount of greenback circulation is placed at $400,000,000, and, in addition, the issue of $46,000,000 is authorized to be made to National Banks in accordance with the Banking act. There are some provisions for the regulation of the reserve required by law, and it is stipulated that nothing in the act shall warrant any increase in the national debt.

Gen. Butler reported to the House of Representatives on Saturday a bill to suspend from office any civil officer of the Government, excepting the President or Vice-President, during trial for impeachment. The bill is understood to be aimed at Judges Durell and Busteed, who are soon to be impeached. The necessity for such a precaution was shown by the conduct of Judge Delahay, who stayed in office, helping himself and his friends to everything good within reach, until just before trial, and then resigned. Judge Durell has intimated that he will employ similar tactics. An objection from Morey, of Louisiana, compelled the withdrawal of the bill.

Charles Ernest Beule, a distinguished French archæologist, and latterly active in French politics, is dead. In 1853, M. Beule, then in his 27th year, was appointed Professor of Archæology in the Bibliotheque Imperiale, and was given the Cross of the Legion of Honor. His archæological discoveries at Athens and the site of Carthage were very important. In 1862, he was elected Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts. His latter works are remarkable for their unsparing attacks upon despotism, and were written while Napoleon III. was at the height of his power. Like most Frenchmen of literary habits, M. Beule was a journalist, and his contributions were frequent to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and other periodicals.

While the Sanborn trial was in progress in Brooklyn, United States District-Attorney Tenney was greatly embarrassed by one of his assistants, a Mr. Hughes, who threw every possible obstacle in the way of the prosecution. The latter has now been requested to resign by his superior in a letter which has the merit of very plain speaking. Tenney charges distinctly that Hughes told Sanborn the secrets of the prosecution, and aided him in every other way in his power. Hughes was appointed at the urgent solicitation of his brother-in-law, Atty.-Gen. Williams, and has recently boasted that his influence with the Administration would procure Tenney's dismissal within a month. Tenney's offense is his vigorous pursuit of the Sanborn gang.

Pig-Iron Kelley was tripped up in his financial speech the other day by Mr. Eldridge. He was trying to prove that the only banking systems which had maintained their integrity were those that had discarded bullion as the basis of currency. Soaring aloft in ferrugineous eloquence, he asked who had ever lost a dollar by the failure of a greenback to buy him a dollar's worth of any American production. When Mr. Eldridge, with a very proper appreciation of the fact that United States bonds are a considerable American product, asked whether one who purchased them with greenbacks had not to take some 12½ per cent less than the face value of the notes, Mr. Kelley declined to be interrupted. He ought to be more careful not to ask questions that can be truthfully answered only to his own discomfiture.

The tenth ballot for the Massachusetts Senatorship shows no special change. The various candidates are trotted out each day, and the Legislature goes through the empty form of casting the same votes for them. There is some talk now of adjournment, with the design of throwing the election over to a new Legislature. This would be in accordance with the plan suggested by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE at the outset. It is becoming very evident that there is no one fitted to fill Mr. Sumner's place who is likely to be elected, and it would be a much more graceful and sensible act for the Legislature to acknowledge it cannot fill it than to send a second-class man there, and at the same time it would put an end to political bickering. Mr. Sumner's vacant chair is a more eloquent representative than any politician Massachusetts is likely to place in it.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active on Saturday, with an easier feeling in breadstuffs and greater strength in provisions. Mess pork was active, and 40c per brl higher, closing at $16.37½@16.40 cash, and $16.45@16.47½ seller May. Lard was in fair demand and a shade firmer, closing at $9.40@9.42½ per 100 lbs cash, and $9.47½@9.50 seller May. Meats were quiet, at 5⅝c for shoulders, $8.20@8.25 for short ribs, $8.45@8.50 for short clear, and 10@10½c per lb for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and unchanged at 93c per gallon. Flour was more active at former prices. Wheat was quiet, and ½c lower, closing at $1.20⅝ cash, and $1.24⅞ seller May. Corn was active, and ¾@1c lower, closing at 60⅜@60½c cash, and 64½@64⅝c seller May. Oats were dull, and ½c lower, closing at 42½c cash, and 46½c seller May. Rye was active and steady at 90c. Barley was dull and easier at $1.51 for No. 2. Hogs were dull and weak, closing at $4.75@5.85 for poor to choice. Cattle were in good demand at steady prices. Sheep were firm and unchanged.

Jones, of Nevada—Senator Jones—was picked up for a flat the other day. It was while the currency question was under discussion. He rose to inquire what was the reason that California and Nevada—two States relatively poor and having a small accumulated capital—were able to find gold and silver enough to answer all their purposes in the way of currency. Senator Morton answered that it was because those States produced gold and silver in large quantities. Jones replied that they didn't get their gold and silver for nothing; that they worked for it, just as other people work. They paid for their gold and silver with their labor, and other people could have gold and silver on the same terms. From that point he made a few remarks about the tendency of an irredeemable currency to promote gambling. Thereupon Morton chipped in with the inquiry whether there were no gamblers in Nevada, to which Jones retorted: "We have never called upon the United States Government to relieve the gambler from his liabilities by issuing more currency." The report says there was applause in the galleries following Jones' answer.

Our columns of religious news this morning are mainly given to a description of the beautiful services with which Easter Sunday was honored by the churches yesterday, despite the contrariety of the weather. Mr. McCarthy preached a sermon in Grow's Opera Hall and has declared his intention of establishing an independent church of his own. His case was the theme in two pulpits yesterday. The Rev. Mr. Ravlin, of the Temple Baptist Church, criticises the action of the Council in very strong language, and looks upon Mr. McCarthy as its victim. The Rev. John Gordon, of the Western Avenue Baptist Church, has resigned his pastorate in consequence of the displeasure of his people with his defense of the Lucifer of the Union Park Baptist Church. As a partial compensation for its losses, the Baptist Church has gained a new and zealous member in the Rev. E. E. Bayliss, who throws off the errors of Presbyterianism, and accepts immersion as the only true means of salvation. The temperance question is discussed by the Rev. E. F. Williams, in a sermon entitled "Abimelech and Alcohol," and in a lecture by Miss Elliott. There was a temperance meeting in the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church which was fairly attended.

ONLY A LITTLE INFLATION.

The inflationists in Washington have received a back-set. They have been losing votes in the Senate for a week past, and cannot count on a majority of more than three or four when they poll their maximum strength. And now it is announced, with considerable show of authority, that the President intends to veto their bill if they pass it, and to veto any bill which does not make provision for the redemption of the new greenbacks in coin. Under these discouraging circumstances, it is stated that they are prepared to compromise on Merrimon's bill, which provides for an increase of $46,000,000 of National Bank circulation.

Such a compromise, however, is not probable, for the reason that nine-tenths of the supporters of inflation throughout the country are not only opposed to more National Bank notes, but in favor of wiping out those we already have, and filling their place with greenbacks. Let Logan and Morton come home and tell their followers that they couldn't get any more greenbacks issued, but that they did the next best thing—they got more National Banks authorized—and they will hear Rome howl. And the new banks will not be started even if the bill passes. So they will have failed to secure inflation in any form, but will have attempted to secure it in a form intensely objectionable to the great mass of those who want it. For these reasons, the proposed compromise is improbable if not inadmissible.

A good deal has been said lately about a conflict between the East and the West on the subject of inflation, and pains has been taken in some quarters to create such a conflict. It has been represented that the line of the Alleghanies substantially divides those who are in favor of watering the currency from those who are opposed to it. In point of fact, the State of Pennsylvania is more thoroughly enamored of shinplasters than the State of Iowa. All the Eastern States together have not struck such heavy and well-directed blows against inflation as Senator Schurz has given. The "leading statesman" of Massachusetts is a loud-mouthed advocate of inflation, and Mr. Dawes himself reported the $44,000,000 bill from the Committee of Ways and Means. There is undoubtedly a preponderance of votes from the West for inflation, and a preponderance from the East opposed to it, but the conflict, when it comes—as come it will if the country enters anew upon a new course of irredeemable currency—will not be a sectional one. It will be a neighborhood fight everywhere. Let the Government commence debasing the currency, impairing the obligation of old contracts, and rendering new ones impossible by destroying or threatening to destroy the values in which they are to be fulfilled,—let it carry out the system logically, and add a fresh lot of greenbacks whenever demanded by people who are hard up, and the bonds of society will be sundered in every direction. The East will have enough fighting to do without coming West, and the West will have enough to do without going East.

We will do the inflationists the justice to say that very few of them want unlimited inflation. They want only a little—just enough to get started again after the panic. They do not reflect that the panic signifies a want of capital, not a want of currency,—that currency consists of nothing but tickets by which capital is exchanged and distributed—that since Congress cannot create capital it cannot increase the proportion which each one shall enjoy, however it may multiply the number of tickets. But, they say, it will start up business. It will start up speculation undoubtedly, but it will start up no industry. The only thing that will put vigor into legitimate business is *the element of certainty*. Give the country assurance that investments shall be secure, and that a dollar lent to-day shall be paid with as good a dollar at the agreed time, and business will revive. The vote of Congress to issue $44,000,000 of greenbacks, was a vote to destroy confidence; and what honest calling can prosper without confidence? Something might be done to restore confidence in the way of making gold contracts—that is, contracts where the loan is made in gold and the payments made in the same kind of money. Our laws, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, authorize and enforce such contracts. But, unfortunately, the facility with which Supreme Court decisions are made and unmade, to suit the exigencies of parties or of debtors, has shaken confidence even in this class of investments.

The inflationists—that is, those who want just a little inflation—do not reflect that the dose, once taken, must be repeated, in order to gain even the semblance of benefit. We deny that any real benefit can be gained in any event; yet a semblance or suspicion of it can be gained by taking a large quantity and taking it all at once. That is, creditors can be defrauded of a lump sum, so that both debtors and creditors will feel it. But the $44,000,000 bill will be a sheer aggravation. It will exasperate many without satisfying any. And here is where the great danger presents itself. The precedent having been set of issuing greenbacks in time of peace, and no benefit having accrued, it will be concluded that the amount was not large enough. Then will come a fiercer demand for more. The first barrier having been thrown down, it will be easier to take the second step, and presently those who wanted only a little inflation will find that the power to say how little they shall have has gone out of their hands. They will be helpless to stay the movement even if they desire to do so, and most likely they will not so desire, for the same impulse which first moved them will move them again. The end of the operation will be the destruction of public and private credit, payment of the national bonds in greenbacks, and final repudiation of the greenbacks themselves.

A CONTRADICTORY RAILROAD LAW.

The Wisconsin Legislature passed two laws in relation to railroads, which go into effect on the 1st prox. The first, known as the Potter bill, provides for the appointment of three Railroad Commissioners, who, in the language of Sec. 17, "shall have the right of passing in the performance of their duties concerning railroads on all railways and railway trains in the State free of charge." This would be a cheap way of traveling did not Sec. 7 of the second or general law interfere. The latter says: "Any State officer who shall accept any free pass, or pass at a discount, from any railroad, railway, or transportation company, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, such fine to be not less than $25 nor more than $100, and such imprisonment to be not less than ten days nor more than thirty days." The contradiction in this case is direct. If the Commissioners "dead-head" their way as authorized by the act creating them, they must pay a fine or go to jail.

The general law (Sec. 2) prohibits discrimination either in rates or facilities for the transportation of freight within the State, "or coming from or going to any other State"; while the Potter bill specially discriminates between State and inter-State business, declaring against any interference whatever in the rates charged for the latter, and still further discriminates by arbitrarily dividing the railroads into classes and prescribing different rates for the same articles according to the class in which the road is placed. Still another conflict exists in this classification. It allows the roads grouped in Class B and Class C to charge much higher rates than the roads in Class A, while the general law declares that all individuals, associations, and corporations shall have equal right to have persons and property transported over railroads in the State without discrimination. Here, certainly, is a most apparent conflict; and, if the classification made is thereby repealed, the rates based upon it must necessarily fall, and the Commissioners appointed to enforce them will find their occupation gone. The Potter bill prescribes what the rates shall be after May 1. The railroads in Class A comprise all the lines operated by the Chicago & Northwestern and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Companies. The rates established for them vary for every twenty-five miles up to 250 miles. On grain, they are from 20 to 25 per cent lower than present rates. On flour, the reduction ranges from 13 to 25 per cent; on lumber, from 23 to 40 per cent; on live stock, from 18 to 30 per cent; on agricultural implements, from 31 to 43 per cent; on coal, brick, etc., from 36 to 44 per cent; and on coal, per carload, from 18 to 35 per cent. The average reduction exceeds 30 per cent. The operating expenses of these roads, last year, exceeded 70 per cent of their gross earnings. If the proposed reduction is enforced, from whence will the money be derived to pay interest on the bonds, irrespective of dividends? In the face of such a showing, it would not be maintained in any competent court that the rates imposed are unreasonable. But the general law says the rates charged *shall be* reasonable. It would seem, therefore, the Companies have only to prove the rates established in the Potter bill unreasonable in order to have them abolished. No provision is made for their increase providing they are adjudged unreasonably low. Such discretion was allowed the Commissioners when the bill left the Senate, but the House, eager to outdo the other body, struck out the clause, leaving only the power to lower the rates. Were its validity to be immediately tested, the railroads could afford, perhaps, to await the result; but expedition in legal matters is not common, and, meantime, the bill declares that, "if any railroad refuses the rates of fare or freight prescribed, it shall not be entitled to any compensation whatever, and the parties tendering the legalized rates shall have power to replevin their goods. Again, the Potter bill gives Justices of the Peace jurisdiction, while the general law insures the right of trial by jury.

Daniel O'Connell once said there was no law on the statute-book through which he could not drive a coach-and-six. The Potter bill leaves the requisite gap. The rates defined in its several sections are for "carrying." Nothing is said about receiving, handling, and delivering. The service embraced in those duties is quite distinct from carrying; besides, its cost is not affected by the distance the freight is carried. A proper charge therefor merely enables the companies to cover the expenses incurred by their becoming common carriers; and, as the first section of the second law declares all railroads in the State common carriers, there appears no reason why they cannot add terminal charges to the rates established by the Potter bill for "carrying," and thus make their rates about the same as those now in force.

Upon the points indicated legal advice is being taken by the railroad companies. Within a few days their policy will be declared. Great though their differences may be in other matters, upon this issue they are united, and will stand or fall together.

THE TOWN CANDIDATES.

The candidates for the town offices are as thick as the flakes in yesterday's storm. Chicago is literally swarming with them. There are Republican tickets, People's Party tickets, independent tickets, reform tickets, workingmen's tickets, saloon tickets, Irish tickets, German tickets, white tickets, black tickets, all sorts of tickets and all sorts of candidates, and a considerable army of patriots who are not running on any tickets, but are raiding around, guerrilla fashion, with a small following of bar-tenders and free-lunchers. Taken all together, it is a choice lot, composed in the main of professional officeholders, professional bummers, professional whisky-sellers, and veteran whisky-drinkers, and a few novices in the business of small politics who are put upon the track because a war broke out thirteen years ago and slavery was abolished. What these historical events may have to do with the fleecing of town tax-payers, or why a man can run his arm any further into the Treasury because he fought, perspired, and nearly starved in the Home Guard over ten years ago, are conundrums no one will try to guess, but as these ancient patriots have got to have some issue to run on, they might as well run on a decayed platform as any other until they get into training. We presume before Tuesday there will be several more tickets in the field and a material increase of independent candidates, as there are numerous other patriots from Bridgeport and the North Side yet to hear from, and several defeated candidates who may make up their minds to run after they get sober. It is rather distressing to an average voter to make up his mind how to vote, but this difficulty may be overcome in a very simple manner. As any one man in the list of candidates is about as good as the other thousand, the names of all might be put in a hat and shaken up, and the first five drawn out would undoubtedly be just as good patriots as any other five. As the law has taken away the privileges of free plunder, it is safe to vote against almost any one.

A PAIR OF KNOW-NOTHINGS.

During the past week the country has been humiliated by an official statement of Mr. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury, and of Mr. Sawyer, Assistant Secretary of the same, that both these officers were in helpless ignorance of the daily transactions of their Department, and that they never did, and had no time to examine the papers presented to them for signature. A year ago, an English Cabinet officer who granted a contract to one bidder, ignorant that another bid had been filed in his Department, voluntarily resigned the office, from which public opinion would otherwise have demanded his dismissal.

This plea of ignorance on the part of Richardson and Sawyer is discussed in the New York *Tribune* by a writer who is thoroughly versed in the details of the Treasury Department. The organization of the Treasury Department was the work of Alexander Hamilton, and has been regarded as the most perfect governmental machine of the world. Its general plan is to prevent the withdrawal of any money from the Treasury except by authority of, and in the manner provided, and for the purpose designated, by law. In no case can one officer alone authorize the payment of money. There are no less than three separate departments, each independent of the other, which must concur in the legality of the payment before the paper authorizing or directing it is presented to the Secretary for his signature. Unless there be a corrupt collusion between all these subordinates, there can be no illegal transaction. When the paper is presented to the Secretary, it must bear upon its face the official record that it has been passed upon and approved by all these officers, each of whom is responsible to the law, and while the Secretary cannot examine into all the facts of each case, he can and must see, before he attaches his signature, that all the preliminary details have been complied with, so that, in case of future inquiry, he can place the responsibility where it belongs. Fraud and irresponsibility are thus rendered impossible, unless the Secretary, as in this case, confesses his ignorance of the mode of doing business, and attaches his signature to whatever paper may be presented to him by any subordinate. It is not necessary that he examine each case in detail; but it is his duty to see, before he attaches his name, that the matter in hand bears the evidence of having passed through the proper bureaus. In this way the cases requiring the special personal attention of the Secretary or Assistant Secretary are very rare, and never occur in the ordinary business of the Treasury.

In the present case, Richardson and Sawyer have signed and executed a contract with Sanborn to pay him 50 per cent for collecting the public revenue, and declare they did so ignorant of what they were doing. In other words, they confess that they have departed from the unbroken policy of the Department, and violated the uniform rule of their predecessors, and the whole system of checks and balances. This was not ordinary business, nor was it a mere routine transaction. It was farming out the public revenue by contract—a most unusual and extraordinary proceeding. During Mr. Chase's administration, when the War made the regular and extraordinary business of the Treasury more than twice as great as it is now, he had no difficulty in disposing of all the business promptly, and this he did by strictly following the established practice. Mr. Richardson and Mr. Sawyer say these contracts were signed without having been read, and without the least knowledge of what they involved. Under the administration of Mr. Chase or any of his predecessors, the case would have been managed thus: The application of Sanborn for a contract under the law would be referred, as a matter of course, to that branch of the service which it most directly concerned, the Internal Revenue Department, and the head of that Department would have been required to report in writing upon the propriety and legality of the proposed contract. If his report were unfavorable, that would have been an end of the matter; if the report were favorable, it would then be referred to the other branch of the revenue service concerned, and a like report required from the head of each Department; and in this way each Department whose business was to be affected by the contract would be advised of the contract itself, and required to pass judgment upon it. When the information thus collected from the responsible parties was completed, the application and the several reports would be referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury for his opinion, not upon the policy of the proposed proceeding, but upon the law governing it. When his opinion was obtained, the papers would be submitted to a confidential clerk of the Secretary, who would prepare a brief but clear and distinct abstract of the whole case, to be presented to the Secretary for his personal information. Upon this abstract of the papers, the Secretary would form his judgment. If the case was not clear, or one of doubtful propriety, or concerning which he desired further information, he would summon the several heads of Departments for consultation. In this way, the Secretary, with the occupation of but a very few moments of his own time, would be fully advised, and would act understandingly.

In this case of the application of Sanborn, nothing of this kind was done. The application went direct to the Solicitor of the Treasury who drew the contract, and Richardson and Sawyer declare that it was signed without any knowledge on their part of what it contained. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue declared on oath that this contract, giving Sanborn 50 per cent of all collections of internal revenue he might make, was unknown to the Internal Revenue office until after the whole thing was exposed in the newspapers. In the meantime, Sanborn had claimed to have collected over $400,000, and Mr. Richardson had directed that one-half that sum be paid to him, the Secretary the whole time ignorant of such a contract, and ignorant that he was paying money out of the Treasury under it. And this is the way the business of the Treasury Department is transacted by one of the successors of Alexander Hamilton!

SWING ON SPRING.

Prof. Swing seems to have a special gift for running over other people's toes. With the manner in which he has not only run over but trampled upon Prof. Patton's bunions, the public is quite familiar, although very few may have any idea what Prof. Patton is growling about, or why he should growl at all. In this restless, busy world, full of people struggling for bread and butter, there are very few who have the time to find out whether Prof. Swing is trying to make people good on Sabellian principles or advising them to journey onward to Heaven by the Westminster through-route, as the only line which makes fast time and is free from accidents. The average man has all he can do to observe the Golden Rule and keep the Ten Commandments, and we fancy there are very few who care whether they get to Heaven by the Westminster, the Sabellian, or the Roger Williams route, so long as they get there. In this direction, therefore, the forthcoming examination of Prof. Swing's orthodoxy will be of about as much interest to the general public as the genealogy of a sacred Assyrian bull. But, now and then, Prof. Swing's iconoclasm assumes a very practical everyday shape, which all of us can appreciate, and if his Easter sermon of yesterday does not bring Old Probabilities down upon him with a first-class libel suit, we shall be disappointed. In the commencement of the sermon to which we have referred, and which will be found elsewhere, the Professor makes the following startling announcement: "We would do well to surrender the occasion to song and flowers and the full heart's meditation. It is a Sunday in spring!" By looking out of the window it is evident that the Professor's idea of a Sunday in spring is a bleak east wind chilling one to the bone, a furious twenty-four hours' snow-storm, drifts a foot deep, a dull, leaden sky, no sun, forlorn beasts trying to pull horse-cars through the snow, streets deserted save by a few unfortunates in furs and heavy overcoats, boys ringing your door-bell and offering to shovel off your sidewalk for a quarter, women hugging coal-stoves, and other such little seasonable phenomena which the Professor groups together, and from which he infers it is a Sunday in spring! If yesterday were the Professor's beau ideal of a Sunday in spring, what wonder is it that he may have made some slips in Sabellianism? In this connection it would be somewhat interesting to know what the Professor's beau ideal of a Sunday in winter may be. By all laws of antithesis, one of his winter Sundays would freeze a fur-seal, and could only be found in all its beauty at the apex of the North Pole. It is a pleasant little recommendation of the Professor's to his congregation that they should devote themselves to song and flowers, but how is a man to sing when he is cold, and the bleak northeasters are blowing, and what is he going to sing about? How is a man going to devote himself to flowers with several inches of snow on the ground? The Professor should have been more particular in laying out the programme of his beautiful spring Sunday, suggested a few appropriate spring tunes, and pointed out the spots where the spring flowers might be culled without the danger of going up to one's knees in snow or freezing one's fingers.

In yesterday's issue of THE TRIBUNE, Old Probabilities informed the Professor what Sunday would be in the following unmistakable language: "For the Upper Lake region, increasing northeast to southeast winds, cloudy weather, rain and *snow*." Notwithstanding this warning, the Professor sermonizes about song and flowers and the beauty of spring Sundays! If the Professor's area of theology is as dubious as his area of low barometers, and his theological formulæ are of the same nature as his thermometrical, he must look out for Patton when his trial comes.

GRAIN PIPES.

A correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* suggests an adaptation of the pneumatic-tube idea for the transport of grain from the West to the East. He wishes to lay a long pipe underground between the Northwest and the seaboard, and blow the crops through it. Stations would be built every three or four miles, in which large fans would be steadily at work forcing air into the tube. He calculates that a pressure of two pounds to the square inch could be easily maintained, and that this would shoot forward wheat, corn, oats, etc., at 150 or 200 miles an hour. The expense of the iron tunnel is put at $5,000 per mile. This seems ridiculously low. The pipe would have to be laid deep in order to escape the action of frost. It would have to be enameled, or made smooth in some way within in order to keep friction at the lowest possible point, and to prevent the grain's wearing into dust by rub bing along rough surfaces.

All plans of this sort are fascinating. It would be delightful to avoid the necessity of using the cumbrous machinery of cars, and locomotives, and tracks, by simply pouring grain into a hopper and receiving a telegram announcing its safe arrival at New York four hours afterwards. It would be doubly delightful to get such speedy transportation by a route which needed to pay interest on only $5,000 per mile. If half the promises these pipe-plans hold out could be verified, the cheap-transportation problem would be solved forthwith. It is known that grain can be sent in this way for short distances. The way in which air has been forced into the Hoosac and Mt. Cenis tunnels shows this. In either of these cases, the current was strong enough to have carried considerable weight before it. Whether, however, it would be possible to overcome the mechanical difficulties which lie in the way of conveying a solid substance by air-pressure any great distance, only experiment can tell. The question is well worth the attention of men of science. Fortune and fame and the power to greatly help his fellow-men will be the reward of him who solves it.

A gentleman in New Orleans seems to have put himself to a great deal of unnecessary trouble. His wife, having a suit with a milliner, took occasion to annoy the latter's counsel by calling him names. The lawyer retorted by declaring that he should hold her husband responsible. The husband, being present, applied to the lawyer some opprobrious epithet, whereupon the lawyer stayed not upon his going, but went for him at once and knocked him down. Not satisfied with being knocked down, the husband challenged the lawyer and the lawyer accepted. On Saturday last, they went out to Bay St. Louis, and the lawyer completed the case by killing the husband at the first fire. All this trouble was occasioned the husband by a milliner's paltry bill! Since Southern chivalry has reached that fastidious degree of nicety that human life isn't of as much consequence as a millinery bill, it will strike less chivalrous people that bonnets in New Orleans are rather expensive, to say the least.

It would be cruel indeed to omit mention of a Missouri tragedy while that peaceful State is doing so much to prove itself the most lawless district in Christendom. Two Sundays ago, Carter Ingraham, of New Madrid, came to the conclusion that his uncle, S. S. Ingraham, had played the part of father to his (Carter's) little sister long enough. S. S. Ingraham had brought the child up from infancy when, a neglected orphan, she would have died of starvation but for his timely assistance. For this reason S. S. Ingraham declined to surrender the child to a brutal bully of a brother. It would be superfluous to assure the reader that Carter Ingraham fired a revolver at his uncle and killed him, after which he sent his sister to a friend's house, "and then took to the swamp."

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Connecticut election occurs to-day. The Hartford *Courant* (Jo Hawley's paper), in a final argument to Republican voters, uses this form of appeal:

> The good name of the party has been assailed on account of the bad deeds of a few prominent men. The Connecticut Republicans have no apologies to make for wrong doing, but they say there is virtue enough in the party to put down the wrong. . . . Will the Republicans of this State desert their party when it is striving, as never before, to make that party worthy the support of honest men? This would be irrational and cowardly. Now is the opportunity to make the decisive fight in favor of reform in the party. . . . By the glorious memories of the past and the glorious hopes of the future, every honest Republican is adjured to stand by the old flag, and carry out the fight for reform within the party.

And the Hartford *Post* (Marshall Jewell's paper) uses this form of appeal:

> When Gen. Grant was engaged in the death-grapple with the rebellion in Virginia, the man who had stricken the sword from his hand would have been torn to pieces as a traitor unfit to live. And now that the destinies of this great country are again devolved upon this man as never before upon an American President, shall we stand by him, hold up his hand, and give him renewed courage to do right in the face of opposition; or shall we smite him in the face, repudiate his good will and add weight to the burden he has undertaken to bear for us? . . . In its presence [i. e. the above issue] the petty squabbles over Custom-House appointments dwindle to insignificance. What if the President has made now and then a mistake? Will the people of Connecticut give him a slap in the face at such a time as this, for the sake of gratifying petty party spite?

And the New Haven *Palladium* (Custom-House paper) uses this form of appeal:

> In the record of the Republican party in Connecticut there is nothing to apologize for, nothing even that can be criticised. Our opponents tacitly acknowledge this by dragging in questions that have nothing to do with the issue at stake. It is Republicanism in Connecticut that is the question, and not Republicanism in Massachusettes, or even at Washington.

In the language of the showman: "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

—The Boston *Journal* says:

> We have felt that a portion of the Republican press of Connecticut were laboring under a strange misconception of the political situation. They have made light of Republican disagreements in this State, as if they were wholly of a personal character, mere social prejudice against a smart politician, snobbery in politics, etc. They have seemingly not been aware that *they* have got to meet the same disorganizing, corrupting influences which have broken ground in Massachusetts, and that they have been playing into the hands of the enemy at home. Such insensibility may need the corrective at the polls which it invites; but we trust that the Republicans of Connecticut will wake up in season to avert such a result.

—The Providence *Journal* declares that a classification of the Rhode Island Legislature, at this time, would be impossible, and predicts a contest on the Senatorship, in June, not unlike that now waging in Massachusetts. The Democrats have about 25 members, and the 80 or more Republicans are hopelessly divided into two (perhaps three) nearly equal factions.

—The Boston *Globe* takes for its text, "The El Dorado of Scoundrelism," and says:

> Our country is a nominal Republic; but in its revenue laws, its "Sanborn contracts," its system of spies, informers, and moieties, it is, to the business man, one of the most distressing of despotisms. . . . We wonder that any shrewd pickpockets and housebreakers should pursue their calling under the watchful eyes of the police. Their gains are notoriously uncertain, and, on the whole, do not amount to the wages of an honest and skillful mechanic. Besides, their occupation is illegal, and subjects them, at any moment, "to edge of penny cord and vile reproach." What fools these sneaks and ruffians are! A humorist might suppose that all they have to do is to go to the Secretary of the Treasury, and, by a little management, get permits to plunder. . . . On Hounslow Heath and the Dedham turnpike the profits are precarious; on Central or India wharf they are sure. Our revenue laws would be tolerated in no despotic Government in Europe. They are simply, as Prof. Rogers says, introductions to "The El Dorado of Scoundrelism."

—With a two-thirds majority in Congress,—the absolute control of every department of the Government,—and unrestrained power to adopt any policy they choose, is it not rich to see such organs as the St. Paul *Press* laboring to show that the Republican party is not responsible for the inflation madness? Its hedge is too thin for a hiding place.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—It is the sole redeeming feature of this inflation action on the part of Congress that it has so divided the Republican party. If the Mortons, Logans, Ferrys, Butlers, and Fields are Republicans, financially speaking, the Conklings, Hamlins and Hawleys are not.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The disintregration [in the Republican party] has begun, and the less time spent in trying to galvanize the cadaver into life again the better will it be for the future historical reputation of the party, if these preternatural contortions are to be recorded as a legitimate part of its eventful life.—*Milwaukee News.*

—If the Democratic party has consistently maintained any doctrine, it is that paper money could not constitutionally be made legal-tender, but it appears that our nominal Democratic Congressmen have deserted this principle.—*Illinois State Register.*

—Facilis descensus Averni. The plunge into a debauch of irredeemable paper comes as easy as riotous intoxication after the first glass of brandy has paralyzed the reason and made reckless imagination master of the man.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—"Easy got; quickly spent." Having voted to print 44,000,000 more of greenbacks, the House has since voted to have the United States Treasury take upon itself the burden of the Louisville Canal around the falls of the Ohio River. This is natural.—*Detroit Post.*

—The more we look at this question, the more thoroughly are we convinced that an irredeemable currency swindles everybody, merchant, manufacturer, laborer, and capitalist. No one gains anything thereby but professional speculators in values, and gamblers in stocks.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

—The evils of inflation will fall most heavily and most directly upon this very class—persons of limited income, dependent upon wages or salaries for their living—workingmen, mechanics, clerks, laborers, etc., etc. The legal and inevitable result of the inflation of the currency is that gold will go up, or, in other words, that the currency will be depreciated. The purchasing power of every dollar will be reduced slightly but perceptibly, while wages and salaries will not, in the present dull times, be increased at all.—*Detroit Tribune.*

FOREIGN.

Prof. Goldwin Smith on Home Rule.

Arrival of the New Captain-General of Cuba in Porto Rico.

The Campaign Against the Carlists in Spain Actively Prosecuted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 6.—Prof. Goldwin Smith has a long letter in the *News* on Home-Rule. He advocates the general improvement of local institutions and giving them legislative powers for the administration of local affairs similar to those of the American States.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A letter from Havana says that on the 19th of March Capt.-Gen. Jovellar took precautionary measures for protecting the exchange offices. Rumors of manifestations to be made against those institutions were afloat. Word was sent to the Spanish Admiral to have the marines in readiness for landing at a moment's notice. Howitzers were mounted in the bows of the launches of the Spanish man-of-war ready to be landed. Several groups of men were quietly dispersed.

The same letter says that the accounts obtainable of the battle of Guasimas show that it was one of the hardest contested fights that has taken place between the insurgents and the Spaniards. Of the wounded who were brought to Havana almost all received their injuries by the musket. They report that they were over two hours fighting at close quarters. Brigadier Arminian, with about 3,000 men, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, becoming aware of the massing of the insurgents under Maximo Gomez, marched forward, and on the 15th encountered them in force. An attack was immediately begun by the Cubans, so that Arminian had barely time to form a square, placing his artillery in the centre, the cavalry being ordered to cut its way through the enemy's lines and procure reinforcements at Puerto Principe. The cavalry was fearfully cut up, very few being left to bring the news of the critical position of the Spanish column. These succeeded in reaching Puerto Principe with their pursuers close at their heels. Brigadier Bascones, with a column of 2,000, started out, but had hardly gone beyond the suburbs of Puerto Principe before he was attacked by the Cubans. Bascones succeeded in in passing on, and had another severe encounter with the insurgents, finally uniting his column with that of Arminian. The loss of the Spaniards has been very severe, and it is reported that over forty officers are killed and wounded. Both sides fought with great bravery.

HAVANA, April 5.—Gen. Jose de la Concha, the new Captain-General of Cuba, has arrived at Porto Rico. He is expected here Monday.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, April 5.—Active operations in front of Bilbao were resumed on the 3d inst., with the bombardment of Abanto by the Republican forces. Previous to that date there had been no fighting since the 28th of March. Marshal Serrano is reorganizing his forces, and the Carlists are strengthening their positions.

Gen. Tristoly is reported to have surprised and captured a detachment of 600 Republicans near Calaf, 400 miles from Barcelona. The surprise was so complete that the Republicans surrendered without firing a gun.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, April 4.—Reports from the famine districts show a general improvement in the condition of the people, except in the Northeastern portion of Tishart, where over 500,000 persons are still dependent upon the Government. The spring crop is good except in Tishart.

CRIME.

Infanticide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 4.—A singular case of infanticide has just come to light. Yesterday afternoon the section men following the south-ward-bound 3 o'clock express train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad about two miles this side of Milton Junction, discovered a newly-born babe in a half frozen and dying condition, lying about eight feet from the track, in the ditch. Mr. Keran Brassal, foreman of that section of the road, immediately notified Mrs. James Hughes, living close by, who took charge of the infant, conveyed it to her home, and kindly cared for it. Although Mrs. H. did everything within her power to restore life, the little stranger expired about 10 o'clock last night. It appears that the child was dropped from the water-closet, fell just outside the rail, struck against the end of a tie, and, by its own motion, caused by the moving train, glanced off into the ditch, some eight or ten feet. Blood was visible for a distance of two miles along the track. The infant's left side, right foot and head were considerably bruised.

Money Obtained of a Quincy Bank on a Forged Check.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., April 4.—The First National Bank of this city was beaten out of $590 to-day on a forged check, purporting to have been signed by the firm of Brown, Bros. & Co. Shortly after the money was paid, suspicion arose as to the genuineness of the check, which, upon being presented to the firm whose signature it bore, was pronounced a forgery. It appears that an individual unknown to the firm went to their store this morning, made a purchase and tendered a bill in excess of the amount, and asked for a check for the balance, which was given. It also appears that another individual a stranger to the firm, stepped into their store, yesterday, and asked politely for a blank check, which was furnished. It is now seen that the two men were confederates, and that the check obtained yesterday was the one filled up and presented to-day, the check for the difference in the purchase having been procured in order that the signature of the firm might be had for imitation. The same operation was attempted on another merchant without success. The signing of the check was evidently the work of an accomplished forger, who has thus far eluded the police. It is said the police were on the track of the rascal at the time he committed the swindle.

Dishonest Conductors Sentenced.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Fennimore and Foy, conductors of the New Jersey Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who pleaded guilty to embezzlement, were each sentenced to-day to pay a fine of $5 and costs of court. The Judge said he listened to the appeal of the counsel for the corporation, and did not add imprisonment to the fine in the sentence.

Murder in Bluffton, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLUFFTON, Ind., April 5.—A brutal murder took place in this place last night, which caused the greatest excitement. A party of roughs were in the last remaining saloon playing billiards. They got into a dispute which caused a bloody row. During the melee, a respectable farmer named Phillip Jones attempted to stop it, and one of the roughs struck him in the head with the butt-end of a cue, splitting his skull open and rendering him insensible. While unconscious, one of the roughs kicked him brutally in the face. The murderers made good their escape, but they will no doubt be arrested. Jones will certainly die.

Murder in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—A terrible tragedy occurred here this afternoon, at the New York Picture-Gallery. One Condon, prompted, it is supposed, by jealousy, entered the room and shot Charles Kingsley through the head, killing him instantly, and then blew his own brains out. Kingsley had been usher of one of the theatres in this city.

Burglary at Utica, N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y., April 5.—The drug and grocery store of Comstock Bros., this city, was entered by burglars this morning. The vault and safe inside were broken open and $150 in money and $20,800 in railroad, telegraph, bank, and Park Association bonds taken. The following Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Railroad bonds were stolen: 112 shares, No. 756; 15 shares, No. 489; 4 shares, No. 741.

Murder in Elmira, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 5.—Two colored men named Charles Smith and George Boyer quarreled to-day in the presence of their wives. Smith drew a knife upon Boyer, when the latter shot Smith, killing him instantly. Boyer gave himself up.

TEMPERANCE.

(Continued from the First Page.)

which the Twenty-fourth Psalm was read, and the Rev. Dr. Edwards offered prayer.

MRS. JUTKINS

was the first speaker. She denied that the women were discouraged, though they had labored under great disadvantages, among which was the fact that they were unacquainted with each other. A great struggle would be necessary, as the demon of intemperance would not be subdued without violence. If drinkers made saloons, it was but one-half of the proposition; the saloons made the drunkards. The women must pray loud and long for the suppression of the greatest evil the world ever knew.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Thompson.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD,

President of the Northwestern Female College, said the occasion reminded her of war times, when men came forward and signed their names to the roll. Another war seemed to have been commenced, and it had been said that the ladies met their "Bull Run" the other day at the Common Council Chamber. She was willing to call it the first defeat at the beginning of the campaign. The speaker gave some statistics of the money paid out in one year for intoxicating beverages of all kinds. She said the ballot in the hand of a drunkard was like the torch in the hand of a madman. Liquor selling was a crime, and for that reason it was warred upon. It was a combination of theft, arson, murder, and treason. The plea of every drunken criminal was, "I wasn't myself when I did it." They wanted to give men back to themselves. The old war was to give physical liberty to millions; this was a war to give freedom to millions of manacled souls. She believed it would be a boy's proud boast, twenty years hence, that his mother was one of the women who went that night to the Common Council, and met with a rebuff. Total abstinence was the true basis. The difference between beer and whisky was the difference between 5 per cent and 50 per cent of alcohol. One might as well talk of temperate murder and temperate theft as temperate drinking. She was in favor of getting up a temperance catechism for Sunday-schools, so that the young people might be furnished with arguments. There should be a temperance band in the church, to see that no distiller, brewer, retailer, drinker of beer or whisky, should be allowed to sit quietly in his pew without being stirred up on the subject. She would have the pledge attractively embellished by art, and then hung up in every conceivable place. Put it into poetry; let Tennyson exercise his genius in the direction of a poetic temperance pledge. See liked the Catholic idea of taking the pledge at the altar. Every woman should endeavor to influence some one to sign the pledge, and if she did not know how to go about it, let her ask for God's help to do it. The speaker closed with a prayer to this effect.

MRS. MOSES SMITH

said that on Easter-day every one must be thinking of that time when the cross was lifted and the sky was darkened. Christ must have seen that audience to-night when he said: "Bear ye one another's burdens." One or the other they must do—either join in the work, or else get out of the way, and not clog the wheels. Many ladies kept out of the work because their husbands were a little fastidious, and were not willing that the Lord should take care of their reputations or their wives when they devoted themselves to His work. Prayer and faith were necessary.

After some announcements were made, the choir and congregation joined in singing

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,"

and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. McKown.

LECTURE BY MRS. ELLIOTT.

Mrs. M. M. Elliott, of Minneapolis, Minn., lectured yesterday evening in the First Methodist Church to a large audience upon the temperance question. Mrs. Elliott is a fine-looking matron, with a clear voice, and easy, natural delivery. She was introduced by Dr. Thompson, pastor of the church, and she spoke about forty minutes.

A TASTE FOR PARALLELS.

The greater portion of her lecture was not different from the usual arguments advanced by temperance lecturers, except that they were clothed in more than ordinarily clear and forcible language, while her delivery was remarkably fine. One peculiarity of all purely sentimental lecturers was particularly noticeable in Mrs. Elliott's argument—a frequent wandering from the subject of the lecture to draw far-fetched parellels between the temperance movement, the Revolution, the late war, Andersonville prison, etc. In fact, if she had been speaking upon a political subject, her lecture would have been liable to the charge of spread-eagleism.

But, taken as a whole, it was a faithful and forcible presentation of the evils of intemperance, and, judged from the standard of the extremists who insist upon total abstinence, with strict prohibitory alws, as the only safety of the nation, it was much above the average lecture. Whether such a course was a practicable one, or whether, even, it would be the most immediately beneficial one, was not considered nor argued, but it was urged in a very eloquent manner. Perhaps the lecture was more open to criticism on this score than any other, that it appealed wholly to the feelings and not to the mind. Hence, printed and read at leisure, instead of being heard as delivered, rapidly and eloquently, the lecture would probably lose much of its effect.

LICENSE LAWS.

Speaking upon the effect of license laws, Mrs. Elliott said that no one could claim any good from the sale of liquor, except the money made by the dealer, and the revenue to the State. But could the nation afford to derive profit from such a source? Under a license law the license secured to the State the money paid therefor to make improvements. Under a license law, money was stolen from weary mothers and hungry children to build up the improvements of the various municipalities. The evils of intemperance, of course, were not licensed—oh, no! But the result was the same. It was worse, a thousand thimes worse, to license the sale of liquor, than to openly countenance the crimes which the liquor produced.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Elliott called attention to the fact that while we had revolted against slavery because it deprived men of the right to act for themselves, yet now, while the ignorant and the brutal, even the veriest drunken sots could vote and legislate, the best and purest women in the land were unable to vote against the giant evils which intemperance brought upon them.

ELSEWHERE.

IOWA.

AT DAVENPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 4.—The annual election in this city to-day resulted in a victory for the Liberal party, composed largely of all elements opposed to temperance, as this was the issue. A very large vote was polled, reaching about 1,500 votes. The Liberals elected three Aldermen, thus giving them control of the Council. They also elected Jacob W. Stewart, for Mayor; City Marshal, Street Commissioner, and, probably, Assessor, Clerk, Treasurer, and other officers. The temperance element combined with the Republicans on L. S. Davis for Mayor, but he was defeated by over 200 majority. The Anti-Temperance men rejoice over the result, while the temperance movement is about killed by this defeat.

ILLINOIS.

AT LA SALLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., April 4.—The lady temperance crusaders of this city held a lage meeting last evening, and effected an organization for the summer campaign. They will not attempt to hold any prayer-meetings in liquor-saloons, but announce their intention to see how much can be accomplished by the circulation of temperance pledges, and by endeavoring to secure the election of the City Council, who will put so high a price on saloon licenses as to render it generally prohibitory. They will also endeavor to raise money for the enforcement of existing temperance laws and ordinances.

AT CHAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 4.—The temperance mass-meeting held here to-night was addressed by some of the most prominent citizens, who were strongly in favor of the election of non-license men. The interest is on the increase.

AT OTTAWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 4.—To-day Christian Walter, a saloon-keeper, was brought before a Justice of the Peace on a charge of having sold liquor to a person in the habit of getting intoxicated. The charge was preferred by a relative of the inebriate. There was a jury trial, and a close contest. The jury returned a verdict of $1 and costs against the saloon-keeper. This case is regarded by the ladies of the temperance movement as somewhat of a test of their success in winning popular favor for their cause.

AT AURORA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., April 4.—The mass-meeting held in the Court-House this evening was numerically a success. The orator of the evening, Mr. Cyrus Coy, of Yorkville, advanced the usual remedies for intemperance, and portrayed the necessity for the Common Council refusing license. There were other speakers, and some good singing. The ladies have been very successful in securing signatures, but it remains to be seen how much weight other than a happy moral effect these labors will have on the city fathers.

AT YORKVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YORKVILLE, Ill., April 5.—There was no public temperance-meeting at this place last week, but the lull was broken to-night by a meeting at the Congregational Church, which was well attended, notwithstanding the snow-storm and the fact that the meeting was only called this afternoon. During the present week Sullivan and Beck, two saloon-keepers, are going to be tried for violating the law. It is now feared that the Corporation-Attorney is fixing things so as to prevent further prosecution of Beck. If so the people will find a way to carry out their laws and ordinances which no lawyer can circumvent.

AT PLANO

the Reformers have brought the last saloon-keeper to terms. He pledged himself to giving up the traffic on the last day of this month, at which time his license expires, and the citizens withdrew the suit which was to have been tried last Tuesday. The ladies stood guard at the saloon-door each day and evening last week, they being denied admission by the proprietors. An interesting public meeting was held last night, and it is proposed to keep the utmost vigilance till the entire business is broken up.

AT OTTAWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 5.—The latest case of interest to both temperance and anti-temperance people in this city occurred in Justice Leavin's Court yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Thomas Foley sued Christopher Walters for selling whisky to her husband. Both parties interested were well supplied with counsel. The jury thought Walters ought to give up his license, besides paying a fine of $100 and costs.

KANKAKEE.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., April 3.—Last Wednesday evening the Common Council assembled to act upon the two petitions recently laid before that body. As THE TRIBUNE has announced, one petition was signed by 800 ladies and gentlemen in favor of "no license;" the other was framed in the interest of the liquor element, and was signed by 380 names, wholly German and French. The Committee to whom were referred the petitions reported in favor of the adoption of the no-license prayer, and recommended an ordinance to carry out its demands.

The saloon-interest came fully prepared to vote aye on this report. Their grounds for this action are believed to be as follows: If the report could be adopted, and an ordinance passed repealing the license, they would go to work in their respective wards, and make a strong endeavor to carry the coming election, giving the city a whisky-Board, who would, in all probability, repeal the prohibition-ordinance, and pass a law-license one instead; second, in their ignorance of the decisions of State and Federal Courts, they hope to be able to sell as freely under their Government "license" (which is not a license, but a tax), and thus make a clear gain of the amount heretofore levied on them by the corporation.

With these, or equally self-interested views, they came to the meeting fully qualified to put the no-license ordinance through. The Council had been canvassed, and would have stood, on a vote, 6 to 4; but an adjournment was effected after a great deal of confusion and wild disregard of parliamentary usages and without bringing the matter to a vote.

Last night the liquor interest called a special meeting to revise the irregular proceedings of the previous night, and crowd the ordinance to its passage. In the meantime, Ald. Enyart—an upright, good man, whose vote had been committed to this element solely on the moral ground of prohibition—had "seen" their game and turned his vote over to the high-license faction. This tied the vote, and the Mayor's vote would have given the majority to the license party. On meeting, the prohibition ordinance was read and referred to a committee. An adjournment was then immediately effected to Monday night next. Thus the matter is, hanging fire. What may be evolved in the meantime is a matter for conjecture. But, should the saloon men carry their point and get "their" probibitory ordinance passed, and, if the incoming Board does not repeal the ordinance, the temperance people of this town are determined to make it exceedingly warm for them, and, by means of liberal subscriptions, will prosecute all violations, which involve imprisonment as well as a fine. One gentleman of wealth has declared his willingness to give $1,000 toward this object. The saloon-men are likely to run their necks into a noose by their sharp maneuvering.

A meeting of the ladies was also held last night, to consider the propriety of nominating a temperance ticket for the approaching city election. A number of gentlemen were asked to attend and counsel the ladies in this matter. A rambling debate on the masculine side of the house was interspersed with the specific object of the meeting, until the President,—a sensible and competent woman—suggested a closer adherence to the purpose for which the meeting was called. A portion of the ladies, at least, desired the advice and assistance of the men; but it was finally decided, by one of those votes in which few participate where a divided opinion exists, that the ladies should be intrusted exclusively with the nomination of a city ticket. Whether they will nominate a prohibition ticket, or a ticket of temperance men who will sustain the policy adopted by the Council last week (when the license was raised to $300), is unknown. There can be no question that a large majority of the business men and taxpayers prefer the latter policy.

GALVA.

GALVA, Ill., April 3.—In THE TRIBUNE of the 1st inst. a letter from here says that the ladies' raid on the saloons was crowned with complete success,—the last saloon-keeper having surrendered and emptied his whisky into the gutter. The ladies have not as yet appeared in the street in a body, nor as the crusaders in any form; and, further, there has no saloon surrendered as yet, nor is there any such prospect, so far as I am aware of. The ladies held a mass-meeting in Liberal Hall this afternoon, which was largely attended by the first ladies of the town. The meeting was secret, therefore, I can't tell anything about it, but we will hear from it next week sure. P.

INDIANA.

A TEMPERANCE PROSECUTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., April 5.—The Rev. A. J. Carney, who claims to be the founder of the United Christian Church, has preached on the streets here for the last few days. Last evening he delivered a lecture in front of the Court-House. His subject was: "The Other Side of the Temperance Question." Immediately after the close of his lecture, he was arrested and brought before the Justice on a charge of having provoked an assault on George Bennett, a peanut-vender, the day before. He pleaded guilty, and his fine and costs were taxed at $20.25, which has stayed for ninety days his preaching in the streets. All the saloons will be closed this week for an indefinite time by agreement.

SOUTH BEND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 5.—The temperance ladies yesterday visited several saloons, for the purpose of having a talk with the proprietors, with a view to induce them to quit business, and also to obtain signers to the pledge from among the visitors. They were kindly received. They still continue making prosecutions for violations of the Baxter law,—one of their number making the affidavit on information. They attend the trials in large numbers, which seems to have a good effect in procuring convictions.

The following resolutions, which were adopted at a recent convention of German papers in Indiana, were sanctioned the past week by an organization in South Bend, which proposes to do all possible for the purpose indicated:

WHEREAS, The agitation and legislation, prevalent in various parts of the United States for the last twenty-five years, to produce general sobriety by the enactment of more or less stringent prohibitory laws against the traffic in spirituous liquors, has utterly failed of its objects; and

WHEREAS, Any and all enactments for effecting general sobriety must necessarily and utterly fail in their purpose, if not based upon the self-respect of the individual, and a public opinion which upholds the morality of the individual, by holding him responsible for every violation of good morals; and

WHEREAS, All prohibitory laws vitiate this principle, and recognize the opposite, that the State must protect the individual against his individuality, by taking away every opportunity for obtaining any intoxicating beverages; and

WHEREAS, The so-called Baxter law is such a prohibitory law, with the additional objection that it seeks to obtain its object—prohibition—under false pretenses and in an indirect manner; and

WHEREAS, The Baxter law, in undue manner, restricts and encroaches upon the personal freedom and liberty of trade of the citizens; and

WHEREAS, We are, though opposed to total abstinence, decidedly in favor of general sobriety, and therefore, likewise condemn the Baxter law, because, by its practical operation, it lessens the use of light drinks, and increases the excessive and secret use of strong drinks, thus leading to hypocrisy and intemperance; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the German editors of the State of Indiana, pledge ourselves as citizens and editors not to assist any candidate, at the coming elections for State offices and Legislature, who is known to be in favor of the Temperance law in its present proscriptive form, or advocates still more stringent restrictions.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a license law which permits the reasonable use of beverages in respectable places, and suppresses every disorderly business of this kind.

Resolved, That, in the coming campaign, we shall use our influence in favor of that organization which shall most nearly represent our views and desires in this matter, and most implicitly pledge itself to abolish or modify the Baxter law.

These resolutions will be presented to the Republican and Democratic State Conventions of Indiana.

OHIO.

AT DAYTON.

DAYTON, O., April 4.—The political feeling is intense. Both parties are at work. The whole mass of liquor-dealers, some hundreds in number, with a superabundance of money, are working with the tremendous energy, and are sanguine of electing the whisky ticket. The Republicans, reinforced by many of the best Democrats, are hopeful, but not sanguine. For three years past the city has given a small Democratic majority, and the liquor men consider their barrooms in danger. They are not neglecting any points. There are more drunken men in town than ever before seen. Free whisky flows. The Republicans do not pretend to work in saloons, as every one of them is on the Democratic side. The best impression of the Democrats is that they will carry the city by several hundred, some say over 500, but there will be much quiet Democratic voting against the whisky-ticket.

The crusaders were out again to-day in spite of the disagreeable weather. They have now been on the streets a month. The prospects are not encouraging.

AT MOUNT VERNON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, O., April 5.—The monotony in the whisky-war was broken to-day. Some time ago the Mayor ordered the City Marshal to remove from the streets the shanties in which the women took shelter to guard saloons, and also to keep the streets clear. The Marshal refused to do this, and the Mayor, with a posse, appeared on the streets to-day, and commenced knocking down the shanties while the women were in them. This drew a large crowd and compelled the Mayor and his force to stop work. Just then some one in the crowd struck a Mr. Beech a blow, knocking him down. A scene of great confusion followed, which bade fair to become a serious and bloody riot, but by the prompt action of the officers the mob was controlled. It is feared great trouble will yet come from the whisky-war here, as those who at first were in sympathy with the women have turned against them since their spy-system has been in force.

[To the Associated Press.]

MOUNT VERNON, O., April 5.—A Mount Vernon, O., special to the *Inquirer* says Judge Davis to-day attempted to enforce the ordinance against obstructing the sidewalk, and ordered the sentry-box used by the crusaders to be removed from the front of the grocery store of James Rogers. An excited crowd of men and women interfered, and prevented the removal of the box. The affair occasioned excitement and fears of a serious disturbance.

WISCONSIN.

AT MADISON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 5.—There was a large and enthusiastic temperance-meeting in the Assembly Chamber, with fully 1,000 persons present. It was addressed by the Hon. James Ross, of this city, who has been spending the past three months in preaching on temperance throughout this State. His speech was full of power and well received.

NEW YORK.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, April 4.—At a temperance meeting at the Cooper Union, last evening, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, the Rev. Dr. Cuyler spoke of the inefficiency of prohibition laws, and showed how much more had been done through the moral suasion of the women in three months, in the West, than had been effected by legislation in years. Resolutions calling upon the Legislature for the suppression of dram-shops throughout the State, and for preventing the sale of all spirituous and intoxicating liquors, were adopted.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall has published a card defending the resolutions adopted at the ministers' meeting, and says that the words "consistent and intelligent temperance," which appear in them were not intended to disclaim the Western Movement, nor to disclaim total abstinence, but were used to secure public co-operation against drunkenness, no matter what might be the individual convictions of persons. Consistent and intelligent temperance, he says, means such a personal attitude toward strong drink, in practice, as is consistent with good morals, with truth, and with man's avowed opinions, and such as is defensible by Scripture and reason. It was intended to exclude rant, cant, ignorance, dogmatism, the petty selfishness that trades on temperance reform, and the honest or dishonest blundering which makes the reform a religion.

A well-known saloon-keeper of Melrose suburb, of this city, has yielded to the pressure of the ladies, and resolved to close his saloon.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

AT WORCESTER, MASS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 4.—Twelve crusaders were out this afternoon working on Temple street and that vicinity. They only gained admittance to one place out of six visited, that being O'Neil's, on Temple street. O'Neil, like all others, pleaded that the support of his family depended at his business. He would change if anything else offered itself which afforded as large profits. Very little excitement attended the raid, and it was unknown except in the immediate vicinity.

A temperance meeting held at the Old South to-night was not largely attended, but Stephen Foster, the principal speaker, remarked that "the cream of the temperance-cause was there." He addressed them for half an hour, aiming decidedly and fearlessly at the "higher-toned criminals," as he called them, who aided intemperance by the rental of their buildings for the liquor traffic to be carried on therein. He was extremely radical in his remarks—so much so that he often asked the question, "Am I crazy?" He could not reproach the poor woman of Five Meadow who sold rum to procure food for her baby, but he would raise the public sentiment till the people should not elect to the highest positions of trust and honor men who endorsed the rum traffic, who engaged in it themselves, and whose ill-gotten wealth allowed them to revel in luxury and roll through our streets in their soft-cushioned chariots,—dressing themselves in broadcloth, and their wives and daughters in silks and satins.

POLITICAL.

Mr. McCrary Positively Declines a Re-election.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., April 5.—The Hon. George W. McCrary, Member of Congress from the First District of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on Railways and Canals, and author of the Railroad Transportation bill, has written a letter to the *Gate City* in which he declines to be a candidate for re-election. The necessity of giving his undivided attention to his private affairs is the reason assigned for this action. Mr. McCrary was the choice of the Republicans of this District, and would unquestionably have been returned had he consented to be a candidate.

Republican City Convention at South Bend, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 5.—Last night the Republican party of this city made the experiment of holding a nominating convention with the delegate system, and, from the results obtained, it is hoped by many of the faithful that it will be the last, for a more inharmonious body never assembled in this part of the country. The disturbing elements grew out of the feelings engendered by the water-works controversy of a year ago, which then well-nigh severed friendships of life-long standing, and now the rupture would seem complete. Then the friends of the Holly system made a pretended contract for a Holly water-supply; but the friends of the stand-pipe system managed to stave it off, and got it to vote before the people, and carried every ward in the city; after which nothing more was heard of the Holly contract, and the other system was adopted, and the works adopted and put in, and are now in successful operation; but, this spring, the old sore broke out anew, and, aided by the strong temperance people, the Hollyites formed a combination to run the machine to suit themselves, as it appears upon the surface. Under cover of a Republican Convention, they sought the power so strongly coveted; and, at the primaries, the pipe-laying was done in a manner so transparent that everything was visible to the naked eye. The two largest wards were selected for operations; but the story of the way they did it is an old one, and would not enlighten any one of the present day. There the combination was successful, as it was also last night at the convention, which was held in the Opera-House. The two successful wards sent their delegates uninstructed, while the two minority wards instructed their delegates as to whom they should vote for; and this made a deadlock from the start, as the main fight was to be on the office of Mayor, for which there were two candidates: the present incumbent, William Miller, brother of "Buffalo" Miller, County Treasurer of your county, and Elliot Tutt, a persistent office-holder in a small way,—like Township Trustee, Alderman, etc.,—for many years.

As soon as the organization was effected, an instructed delegate moved rules, one of which was, that nominations should commence with the small offices and end with the Mayor. This was opposed by the uninstructed, who carried the day. Next, an instructed moved for a viva voce vote (cheers from the audience), the purpose of which was to catch a few who were supposed to be carrying water on both sides; but several of the uninstructed popped up and opposed that, and wanted a ballot, which was had.

L. Pine, of Singer sewing-machine fame, was instructed, and wanted to know if the uninstructed delegates were there unpledged; whereupon a number responded that they were unpledged to any living man, &c. Many of these have been for days the subject of discussion, and numerous parties have told how they would vote, and the results showed their correctness.

By this time the instructed had felt their way to a certainty, and knew how to act; and, when the announcements of candidates were read by the Secretary, that of Mayor Miller was received with cheers, while Tutt received a few hisses. Previous to this, a few weeks ago, Miller had published a carefully-worded call for his re-election, signed by both Democrats and Republicans, and signified his acceptance; so that his supporters were in shape now to act understandingly.

Mr. Pine arose and said he had a letter from the Mayor, and proceeded to read it, the following being a copy:

SOUTH BEND, April 4, 1874.

To the Members of the Republican City Convention:

GENTLEMEN: Prior to the late Ward Conventions, my name, through the partiality of my friends, was proposed for nomination as candidate for the Mayoralty. Since these Conventions, I have heard that grave dissatisfaction exists on the part of a large number of voters in the Second and Third Wards, the strongest Republican wards in the city, upon the alleged ground that they were not allowed the opportunity of giving an expression of their preferences in the choice of various candidates. I have always believed in the rights of the people to express by vote their opinions on every subject; and I cannot but apprehend that dissatisfaction based upon such grounds will tend to produce serious difficulty in the Republican ranks. Harmonious action is necessary to the success of party nominations, and especially is this true at the present time, when we are commencing the experiment of the delegate system. Unwilling to place myself in the position of either directly or indirectly aiding or preventing voters from exercising the right of expressing their wishes in the primary conventions, I feel it my duty under the circumstances, and at this time, to withdraw my name from the suffrages of the Convention. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, WILLIAM MILLER.

The reading of this, which was received with prolonged cheers, left the field to Tutt by the vote of the uninstructed wards,—the instructed delegates claiming that, as Miller's name had been withdrawn, they had no right to vote, and did not vote, for Mayor. An instructed moved that the nominations be postponed, in order that the delegations might be instructed; but it was Tutt or nothing, and that would not do; so Tutt was declared the choice of the Convention,—the instructed refusing to make the nomination unanimous, as they came under positive instructions. This was a cause for more cheers. The balance of the programme was likewise one-sided, the usual process of pledging candidates being gone through with; and no particular comment was had except upon that special bone of contention, the handling of the city's money, which has a history. At the County Convention, nearly two years ago, a high candidate was dropped by mistake, and, to heal the breach, was promised the City Treasuryship, when it came around; and, so far as nomination is concerned, the pledge is kept; but another candidate, Solomon W. Palmer, of underground-railroad notoriety, who lost his property in carrying a fugitive, a poor old slave, owned in Kentucky, could not help expressing his disgust at being sacrificed for a purpose as above stated, which he did with decided feeling.

As the Convention was on the point of adjourning, three cheers were called for by some one in the crowd, and they were given with a will.

Mr. Tutt came forward and made a speech, saying that he had never solicited the nomination, and, finding so great dissatisfaction, he talked of giving back his nomination to the people for the sake of harmony. He had been a resident of the city for forty-three years, which should establish his identity with the interests of the city. [Mixed hisses and cheering.] After the Convention had adjourned, he said he thought he would yet decline the nomination. A delegate who voted for him said Miller was bound to be Mayor, and that the doings of this Convention would be ripped up.

Politics in Madison, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 5.—City politics have been in a good deal of a muddle for some days. Some of the leading German citizens insisted on having a candidate for Mayor pledged not to enforce the Sunday liquor law; in which case the temperance people favor meeting the issue by nominating a man who would enforce the law. A considerable number of the latter party, signed a call to Chandler P. Chapman, who, as Acting-Mayor, last summer, made a vigorous effort in that direction. Things have settled down, however, into the regular party channels, with the advantage largely on the side of the Reform or Liberal-Democratic Party, which this afternoon nominated for Mayor S. N. Pinney, of the firm of Gregory & Pinney, whose partner is Mayor now; and Gottlieb Grimm, a German, for Treasurer. The Republicans last night, in a very spiritless convention, nominated Richard Lynch, an Irishman, for Treasurer, and ignored the Mayoralty, rejecting a resolution indorsing Pinney. There are full party nominations for ward offices, but the election is likely to be quiet and one-sided.

The Kendall County Farmers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YORKVILLE, Ill., April 5.—In several of the towns of this county, the farmers have made full nominations for the election of town-officers, to be held next Tuesday. It is believed that wherever such nominations have been made, they will win. The contest will be close and very exciting in the Town of Kendall, where the County-seat ring of politicians will leave nothing undone to defeat the former ticket. Two separate caucuses were held here yesterday at the same hour, the ring having met at Union Hall and the farmers at the Court-House. Strange as it would seem, a number of good farmers allowed themselves to be used by the ring-masters, but the majority of the farmers are wide-awake, and are confident of success.

Beloit City Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., April 4.—D. S. Foster received the nomination for Mayor by acclamation at the Republican Union Convention to-night. F. F. Cox was nominated for City Treasurer on the second ballot. A. Taggart was renominated for Police Justice by acclamation. The contest between the license and no-license candidates for Mayor and Aldermen is expected to be very lively next Tuesday.

Council Bluffs City Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., April 4.—The Republicans to-night nominated George F. Wright Mayor. Judge James is the opposing candidate.

RELIGIOUS.

How Easter-Day Was Celebrated.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Easter Sunday was appropriately celebrated in many of the churches here to-day. The floral decorations were elaborate and the music, both vocal and instrumental, of the highest order. The day has been observed by appropriate services through the cities South and East.

Annual Meeting of the American Tract Society.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The Washington annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held in the First Presbyterian Church this evening. Associate-Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, President of the Society, presided. The receipts for the year were $566,629; expenditures, $764,710; donations and legacies $116,873. The benevolent expenditures exceed the receipts about $10,000.

CASUALTIES.

Accident to a Balloon Excursion.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Barbier's balloon "Le Secours," made an ascension yesterday afternoon from Woodward's Gardens. When nearly over the town of San Leandro, 600 feet in the air, the balloon collapsed. There were four men and two ladies in the car. The balloon struck the ground with great force, and was dragged about 300 yards. No lives were lost, but all the occupants of the car were hurt; none seriously. All but Barbier returned to the city last night.

Caught in a Belt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 5.—William Deushie, an employe in Sinker's foundry, was caught in a belt yesterday, and drawn around a shaft making 200 revolutions a minute. The legs, to the knees, were literally whipped off. Fortunately, his head was held by his clothing to the shaft, preventing instant death. Both limbs have been amputated, and it is thought recovery is possible.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

THE WEST SIDE WORKINGMEN.

The workingmen of West Chicago held a mass-meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 381 Blue Island avenue, about 200 being present.

Mr. Henry Webekins was elected Chairman, and Mr. Henry Winner Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of urging upon the Workingmen of the West Side to make no nominations for town-officers in their division, as the time for bringing out candidates was too short. It was their duty to assist the Workingmen on the North Side all they could, and they should be there on election-day and peddle tickets. They should refrain from voting for any of the tickets nominated by political cliques, as all of them were gotten up by Hesing.

Mr. Christian Kraus also addressed the meeting at some length, advising them to stand by each other, and bring out a full vote Tuesday. If they succeeded in electing their ticket on the North Side, they would sweep the city next fall from one end to the other, and dishonesty and corruption would be driven from our offices, and the Workingmen would regain the liberty for which they had been fighting so valiantly and so long.

Mr. Webeking also begged them to quit work on election-day, and to emigrate to the North Side to assist in the election of the Workingmen's ticket.

On motion of Mr. Loudonberg, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Workingmen of the West Side find it impracticable to nominate a town-ticket of their own; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Workingmen of the West Side will quit work on election-day and assist in the election of the Workingmen's candidates for town-officers on the North Side; and be it

Resolved, That we will take no part in the election in our division, as all the tickets nominated were gotten up and are supported by the corruptionist party.

After several other speakers had made speeches urging united action on the Workingmen, the meeting adjourned.

In the evening the Internationals celebrated the great victory they intend to win to-morrow at the North Side town-election with a grand ball at International Hall, Nos. 68 and 70 West Lake street.

A NEW TICKET.

The English-Speaking Workingmen's Political and Co-operative Association, at a large and enthusiastic meeting held in their hall Saturday evening, unanimously resolved, after considerable discussion, that the following gentlemen be nominated as town-officers for the West Division, and that the members pledge themselves to vote, and work heartily together, to secure their election, as choosing the least of evils arising out of the present township-mismanagement: Pat Hickey, Collector; Pat Rafferty, Assessor; Thomas Conway, Supervisor; George Muller, Town-Clerk; John Reidy, Constable.

OFF THE TRACK.

David Hallanin, who has been mentioned as a candidate for Collector of West Chicago, denies that he has any political aspirations, and says his name has been used without his knowledge.

A. S. B. King announces that he has withdrawn as a candidate for the office of Town-Clerk of West Chicago, and asks his friends to give their votes to Thomas Kinney.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY.

The next regular reception of the Beethoven Society to its associate members will be given Thursday evening, April 9, at Standard Hall. The programme (which was received too late for insertion in our regular review of amusements on Sunday) will be as follows:

PART I.

1. Kyrie from "Messe Solennis," ....Beethoven
   Beethoven Society.
2. Trio for piano, violin and 'cello........Rubinstein
   Messrs. Wolfsohn, Lewis, and Diem.
3. {a "Spring Night."........Bargiel
   {b "On the Sea."........Mendelssohn
   Beethoven Society.
4. Morceau fantastique, "Erinnerung."........Raff
   Messrs. Wolfsohn and Diem.

PART II.

1. {a "Evening Song"........Abt
   {b "How Can a Bird Help Singing?"........Abt
   Beethoven Society.
2. "La Belle Griselidis"........Reinecke
   Mrs. H. L. Frank and Mr. Wolfsohn.
3. March and Chorus from "Tannhauser"....Wagner
   Beethoven Society.

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

An entertainment will be given at the Oakland Congregational Church on Friday evening, April 10, for the benefit of the church, by the children of the Society. There is every prospect that the entertainment, like many others which have recently been given at the same church, will be of a very enjoyable character, and one which will commend itself to those who live in the Southern section of the city as especially worthy of patronage.

GENERAL NEWS.

George Milburn, the great wagon manufacturer of Mishawaka, and James Milburn, of Terre Haute, were at the Grand Pacific yesterday, and left for New Orleans last night.

Robert Weidensall will conduct the Stranger's meeting this evening at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, No. 148 Madison street.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the cottage No. 369 West Twelfth street, owned and occupied by James Casey as a residence. A still alarm was given to Engine 18, and the flames were quickly extinguished after causing a loss of about $25.

Last evening, Officer Barry arrested Fannie Starr and Lillie Vail for stealing four dresses, a velvet cloak, and some furs, from Maggie Gleason, keeper of a bagnio at No. 398½ State street. They are also charged with stealing from Mrs. Waldron, No. 210 West Randolph street, the furniture they rented from her, and and selling it to outside parties.

A person writes to ask the whereabouts of George B. Hodge, who formerly ran the National Union Furnishing Company. While many persons in this city and State have a consuming desire to see Mr. Hodge, none of them know where to look for him, and the paper is unable to tell "A Farmer" just where to turn for information.

SUNDAY-AFTERNOON LECTURES.

Notwithstanding the driving storm, about 100 persons, a few of whom were women, gathered at Wall's Hall, yesterday afternoon, to listen to a lecture by Dr. N. W. Abbott, on "Science and True Religion not Antagonistic." Mr. H. S. Perkins began the entertainment with a solo: "I'm Thinking of Home." The audience joined in the chorus. After a piano prelude, the lecture was given. Its able portrayal of the advantages of science, of the spirit in which to study it, of the thorough harmony between it and true religion, since both of them came from the same God, and of the great lesson of mutual tolerance, was listened to with the keenest interest. The lecture was followed by hearty applause. The audience, after singing "America," dispersed.

The next lecture will be given in Wall's Hall, corner of Adams and Halsted streets, at 3 p. m., next Sunday. Prof. John W. Clarke will speak on "Coal—a Contraction of Sun-Rays." The quartette of Prof. Swing's church will furnish the music. A second course of lectures will soon be opened on the North Side. The Sunday-Afternoon Lecture Society hopes to give, ere long, a lecture in each division every Sunday.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—Cyrus Woodman, Boston; George T. Emery, Portland; William R. Hind, New York; O. F. Garrison, St. Louis; W. R. Gris, Philadelphia; F. H. Hastings, Louisville. *Tremont House*—B. P. Hinman, Cincinnati; H. H. Mund, Denver; P. McArthur, Toronto; F. Van Voorhis, Washington; F. C. Pope, New York; J. R. Long, Philadelphia. *Sherman House*—Joseph Beck, London; S. L. Fox, Philadelphia; L. B. Sidway, Springfield; J. D. Lawler, Prairie du Chien; J. P. Fasten, E. C. Chamberlain, Mendota. *Grand Pacific*—J. L. Lewis, Montreal; R. V. Conant, Portland; W. H. Wyman, Cincinnati; James Milburn, Terre Haute; J. R. Farnam, Boston; John O. Heald, Orange, N. J.

AN EXCITING CHASE.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. James Eagan, residing on Halsted street near Thirty-fifth, was awakened by hearing some one moving in his bedroom. He jumped up in time to see a man getting out of his room. Mr. Eagan followed him down stairs and out into the street. When he got out doors he found it was cold and snowing, and as he was dressed in Texan costume, minus the spurs, he hesitated a moment before following his man. But it was only a moment, for the thought crossed his mind that the man he saw flying down Halsted street might have most of the property of the Eagan family about him, and he set out after him. Being unincumbered with clothing, he made better time than the would-be burglar, and, after running about a mile, over frozen ground, overtook the light-fingered gentleman, and called upon him to surrender or suffer the consequences.

John Henderson, for that was the thief's name, gave up himself. A jimmy and a cold chisel, the two latter undoubtedly intended for Mr. Eagan's safe. After dressing, the latter delivered Henderson over to the authorities as the fruit of his pluck and endurance.

HYDE PARK.

At 3 o'clock p. m. Saturday, John Remmor, Joseph N. Barker, and George W. Binford, members of the Board of Education, were sworn in as judges of the election for two members of the Board to fill vacancies. The polls closed at 7 p. m.; 143 votes were cast, and the result was announced, as follows: M. J. Russell, 130; H. N. Hibbard, 116; Van H. Higgins, 32; scattering, 6.

TRUSTEES' MEETING.

The Trustees of Hyde Park held a regular meeting at the Village Hall Saturday afternoon. There were present—Messrs. Barney, Gray, Bonfield, Stebbings, and President Cady.

It was resolved that the appointment of Derrick de Jong and C. Roggereen as judges, and of Cornelius Kuyper and L. Muhlmacher as clerks of election on the 21st inst. in the Sixth District, be rescinded, and that Gerrett de Jong and Cornelius Kuyper be appointed judges, and Joris de Jong and Martin Hoogbruin as clerks in said district.

The Attorney reported that the owners of Block 10 in Drexel & Smith's Subdivision desired that the plat of Odell's Subdivision be vacated, and that a new plat of said block be approved. It appears that Oak street, from Drexel to Cottage Grove avenue had never been opened, and he recommended that an indemnifying bond be required for the village, and that the special assessment now due should be paid by said owners before a new plat is approved.

On motion the subject was referred to the Attorney to procure proper bond and settlement of assessment, and then report a new plat for approval.

SEWERS.

Mr. Bonfield reported that he had conferred with South Park Commissioners in reference to their request to have sewer, water, and gas pipes laid along the Parkways, and also with property-owners on Oakwood boulevard.

The Commissioners have resolved to pay the cost of a sewer which would answer their purpose for surface-drainage, say, for $3,300, and $500 for expense of water-pipes thereon; but did not think they ought to pay for sewerage or water-pipes on South Park or Drexel, as they have already supplied themselves with sewerage and water at their own expense. They did desire the Trustees to take jurisdiction over these drives for the purpose of enforcing a special assessment for sewers and water-pipes, and they will assist in enforcing such proceedings, and are anxious to have such improvements made without delay. The Committee therefore recommends that the propositions of the South Park Commissioners, as far as it is related to Oakwood boulevard be accepted and adopted, and that the Engineer be instructed to prepare designs, plans, and specifications for a sewer on Oakwood boulevard and submit to the Board without delay, and that the Attorney prepare the proper ordinance for a special assessment of such sewer and water pipes and submit to this Board. They also recommend that upon the presentation of proper petitions to the Board asking for sewerage and water pipes in South Park and Drexel boulevards, the proper proceedings be commenced to have such sewer and water pipe put down.

The report was accepted and adopted.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

D. Healey, Superintendent of Public Works, reported ten sidewalks now in default of construction by the owners of property:

On north side Forty-third street, from I. C. R. R. to Grand boulevard; on Forty-seventh, from Drexel to Hyde Park avenue, since rescinded; on west side Cottage Grove, from Forty-fifth to Forty-seventh street; on south side Forty-eighth, from Madison to Cottage Grove; on south side Fiftieth, from Madison to Hyde Park avenue; on south side Sixty-first, from State to Indiana; on east side Prairie, from Thirty-ninth to Forty-seventh; on west side Hyde Park avenue, from Forty-third street to Oak street; on east side of Hyde Park avenue, from Oak street to Fifty-fifth street; on west side Forty-eighth, from State to Indiana; on north side Forty-ninth, from State to Grand boulevard.

It was resolved that the Superintendent report to the Board what delinquent sidewalk-owners had been notified by him and what property they represented, and also what property-owners had not been found and what property they represented, and that all persons notified be given ten days to lay down their sidewalks, and in case of their default so to do the Attorney is instructed to prepare ordinances for special assessment on all such delinquent property.

WATER-PIPE MAINS.

Mr. Hall came to request the present Board to pass an ordinance to finish the laying of the water-mains this season, so that all persons can then readily be supplied from them.

It was resolved that owners of property within or near the water-mains be requested to present their petitions for water-pipes along such streets as they may choose to name without delay, inasmuch as expense will be saved by including as many streets as possible in one ordinance.

PARK-PROTECTION.

The Engineer submitted a plan for piers similar to those constructed by the United States Government at South Chicago, and estimated the cost of the same at $22 per lineal foot. He also reported a profile of grade for Sixty-seventh street, from Stony Island avenue to State street, which was referred to the Attorney to prepare an ordinance to establish the same.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It was resolved that the Clerk issue a warrant for $25 to Joseph H. Gray, on account of postage on assessment-notices.

Owen Sheridan was continued special policeman another month.

A petition was presented and referred from Paul Cornell for water-pipes, south on Stony Island avenue, from Sixty-eighth to Seventy-fifth street; west on Seventy-fifth to Greenwood avenue, and south on Greenwood avenue to Seventy-sixth street.

BILLS.

Twenty-two bills and pay-rolls, amounting to $1,553, were presented and referred.

Three bills of *South Side News*, for advertising election and special-assessment notices, amounting to $82, were ordered to be paid.

A number of bills and vouchers from William S. Smith, former Water-Works Engineer, showing balance due him of $900.57, were presented and referred.

Capt. Binford submitted his report for March: Number of arrests, 22; fines assessed, $111; fines collected, $101.

Adjourned to Wednesday evening next at 7:30.

TOWN CONVENTION.

The largest political gathering ever convened in Hyde Park met in town convention at 8 o'clock Saturday evening. R. S. Thompson, Esq., was elected Chairman and George M. Bogue Secretary. The following nominations were made by acclamation:

Supervisor—Eugene C. Long.
Assessor—Joseph H. Gray.
Collector—James H. Ely.
Justices of the Peace—John S. Ritchie, of the Third District; Thomas S. Doyle, of the Fifth District.

Three persons were nominated for Clerk. On the first ballot 303 votes were cast: William J. Herrick, 145; Charles E. Pope, 131; and Jonah S. Scovel, 31. On the second ballot 235 votes were cast: For Charles E. Pope, 140; William J. Herrick, 85; J. S. Scovel, 10.

MEETING OF CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

After the Town Convention adjourned, the Campaign Committee had a meeting.

It was resolved that a convention be called to nominate village officers on the basis of the vote of last fall, and that the First District have 11 delegates, the Second District 7, the Third District 5, and the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts 3 each, making 32 delegates in all.

It was resolved that the primary meetings be held in the several election-districts at the polling-places therein, Wednesday, April 15, at 8 p. m., and that the nominating convention meet at the Village Hall Thursday, April 16, at 4 p. m.

INDIANA SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 5.—Extensive preparations are being made for a reunion of the soldiers of this Congressional District, to take place Tuesday. There will be a street-parade at noon, followed by appropriate exercises, including a welcoming address by Mayor Zollinger, an oration by Gen. Tom Browne, and remarks by Gov. Hendricks, Gens. Willich, Gibson, and others. In the evening, there will be a banquet. This is expected to be the best affair of the kind which has taken place in Indiana since the close of the War.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, &c.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES!

Bird Cages, Marbles, Tops, Base Balls, &c., in large variety, at

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.'S,
138, 140 & 142 State-st.

DRESS GOODS, &c.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S Retail Department.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS

Lot of 5-4 Black French Cashmeres, all wool, at 75c per yard, greatly under value.

Black Alpacas of the best and finest make imported, at special bargains, beginning at 25c.

Lot of neat and desirable style fabrics for Misses' school-dresses at 20c, 25c, and 30c; very cheap.

Lot Empress Cloths, new shades, at 50c, worth 75c.

New spring shades in Poplins, Mohairs, Lustres, Cashmeres, Serges, Diagonals, etc., at attractive prices.

Cheap Dress Goods Tables.

The assortment of Dress Goods on Tables Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at 20c, 25c, and 30c, contains many bargains heretofore advertised, together with more seasonable goods lately added.

Choice New Spring Percales, CAMBRICS, English and French Prints. Best styles in the city.

Madison & Peoria-sts.

GLOVES.

Gloves!

Just received, large invoices of the "Harris Seamless" Kid Gloves (NO GENUINE "HARRIS" GLOVES OFFERED ELSEWHERE). We have this superior Glove as well as the popular "Victoria," in all shades, to match present costumes. Also, five-button Suede Gloves in black and colors. New shades in English Lisle-Thread and Silk Gloves, in one, two, three, four, and five buttons. Plain and Fancy Gauntlets for Ladies and Children. Calf and Dogskin Gauntlets, very stylish. Gentlemen's two-button Dogskin in dark shades. English Lisle-Thread Tilbury Gloves for driving, and everything new and desirable in this line of goods.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

106, 108 & 110 State-st.

60 & 62 Washington-st.

POLITICAL.

CICERO Anti-Fusion Citizens' Ticket.

Supervisor, OSCAR D. ALLEN.
Trustee, L. M. BOWEN.
Assessor, LUTHER E. RACE.
Collector, J. DONNERSBERGER.
Town Clerk, ELIAS WANZER.
Police Magistrate, S. N. WILSON.
Constable, T. B. BRIDGES.
To fill vacancy of J. Blair (Trustee), resigned, ANDREW VOGT.

The above are no office-holders, no office-seekers; they were not at any private or public caucus to nominate themselves; they have been selected for their worth and standing in the community, independent of any political compromises, and for their ability to fill the positions to which they have been chosen.

Fellow-citizens, meet on next Tuesday, April 7, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 7 p. m., and elect the above ticket,—showing that the people rule, and not Chicago, Star-Chamber, Self-Made, Fusion Nominations for the Town of Cicero.

GOLD CHAINS.

R. J. MORSE & CO., Jewelers,
S. E. Cor. Clark and Lake-sts.

Offer great inducements to buyers of

SOLID GOLD CHAINS!

For Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

GUARD CHAINS, with or without Slides, OPERA CHAINS, LEONTINE CHAINS, VEST CHAINS, NECK CHAINS.

Also, a fine assortment of Coin Silver, Rolled Plate, and Rubber Chains.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of THOMPSON, HENRY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm may be settled by either member of the firm. The books and papers will be kept at their old office, Quarry-st. and Archer-av. C. C. THOMPSON, R. L. HENRY.
April 4, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We, the undersigned, have this day entered into copartnership under the style of Pettibone & Rebanks, for the purpose of carrying on the Paper Stock, Blank Book Manufacturing, Printing, and Stationery business, at Nos. 286, 288, and 290 Fifth-av. J. E. PETTIBONE, C. S. REBANKS, Of the late firm of Smeal & Rebanks.
CHICAGO, April 6, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership to continue the lumber business, under the style and firm name of HENRY, BARKER & CO., office and yard foot of Fisk-st., near Twenty-second-st.
R. L. HENRY, late of Thompson, Henry & Co.
S. B. BARKER, late of Lowell & Barker.
GEORGE W. HENRY.
April 4, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. C. THOMPSON has this day formed a copartnership with C. A. PALTZER for the purpose of continuing the lumber business under the name of C. C. THOMPSON & CO., who will occupy the office and yard of the late firm of THOMPSON, HENRY & CO., Quarry-st., between Archer-av. and the River.
April 4, 1874.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 4, 1874.

The only change to notice in the money market to-day is an increasing firmness in exchange. We heard of one large parcel sold this morning between banks at par; but the general quotation for this day was 25 cents per $1,000 premium. Bankers supplied customers, as usual, at par.

The demand for money with most of the banks is increasing. This makes them happy, for they have had more than they knew how to employ safely and profitably for weeks past. Some have made loans as low as 7 per cent, and a few to-day would be glad to get a quarter to half a million of first-class paper at 8 per cent. Usual rate, 10.

Loan-brokers' rates, 8@10 per cent per annum. Large, first-class, five-year loans can be placed at 8 per cent. It must always be understood that commissions—2½@5 per cent—are to be added to these figures.

EXTENSIVE FORGERY.

The Commercial National Bank received this morning, from its corresponding bank at St. Paul, a draft for $8,000, purporting to have been drawn by Ogden, Sheldon, & Co., of this city, on the Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company. The forger, in order to identify, doubtless, the signature of the draft, had indorsed it. A stamp of certification by the M. S., L. & T. Co. is on the face, signed by Phelps. It is made payable to "exchanges" or bearer, and the whole is written in a bold, business hand, and it is in all respects "well calculated to deceive." Probably the same individual, or an accomplice, passed a draft for $3,600, purporting to have been drawn by J. W. F. Coolbaugh & Co., on, if we mistake not, the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul. Evidently somebody in that city is getting hurt.

GOVERNMENT BONDS LOST.

The last statement of the particulars of the public debt of the United States contains many curious facts. Of the old debt that matured previous to Jan. 1, 1837, $57,665 has never been called for. Of the 6 per cent 5-20s that matured Dec. 1, 1871, and at subsequent dates, $5,390,400 are due, and the money is uncalled for. Holders of these bonds will doubtless call for their cash in due time, but very large sums fell due from four to ten years ago, and still remain unpaid. The total amount on which interest is stopped, and which the Treasurer is ready to pay on demand, is $6,852,800. In every large fire, steamboat and other disaster, more or less of the bonds of the Government, greenbacks, and bank-bills are lost, amounting in the aggregate, in a very few years, as these figures show, to a very large sum.

CHICAGO CLEARING-HOUSE.

Clearings for the week ending April 4, 1874:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$2,517,524.73	292,158.02
Tuesday	2,278,357.39	245,755.56
Wednesday	6,729,796.04	928,766.93
Thursday	6,885,880.95	440,899.84
Friday	3,761,880.99	361,598.70
Saturday	3,529,932.13	357,105.77
Total	$25,653,372.23	$2,626,284.82
Correspond'g week last year	25,778,432.61	2,575,135.82

LOCAL STOCK RATES.

The banking-house of Preston, Kean & Co., No. 100 Washington street, report as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	120¾	121⅛
United States 5-20s of '62	117¾	117⅞
United States 5-20s of '64	119⅛	119½
United States 5-20s of '65	120⅛	120⅜
United States 5-20s of '65—January and July	118⅞	119⅛
United States 5-20s of '67—January and July	119⅞	120⅛
United States 5-20s of '68—January and July	119⅜	119⅝
10-40s	114⅜	114⅞
United States 5s (new issue)	115	115½
United States currency 6s	115	117
Gold (full weight)	113	113½
Gold coupons	113⅛	113⅜
Eastern ex. (counter rates)	1-10 to ⅛ dis.	Par.
Gold exchange	113⅛	113⅜
Sterling		$4.85½@4.88¾
Chicago City 7s	98½ & int.	par & int.
Cook County 7s	98½ & int.	par & int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds	90@95	95@97½
Money on approved collaterals		8-10 per ct.
LAND WARRANTS.		
160s war 1812	165	180
120s war 1812	125	137
160s, not war 1812	160	180
120s, not war 1812	120	137
Agricultural College land-scrip	155	...

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Money closed 4@5 on call. Exchange dull, with actual business at $4.84½@4.85 for bankers' sixty day sterling, and $4.87½@4.88 for demand.

Gold closed at 113⅛, after selling at 113⅝ and 113⅜. Rates paid for carrying ranged from 5 to flat. Clearings, $60,000,000. Treasury's operations at the New York office during the week included the disbursement of $335,000 on account of interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and receipt of $2,570,000 for customs. Imports for the week, including dry-goods, $982,000. Produce exports, $6,048,000. Specie exports, $918,000.

Governments strong and steady with considerable doing.

State bonds quiet at nominal prices.

Stocks declined ⅛ to ⅝ per cent in the early dealings, Northwestern common having been most prominent in the decline at the First Board. A partial recovery took place, but this gave way to depression after midday. At the second call there was some recovery from the extensive decline. Northwestern, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Wabash, Pacific Mail, and Western Union were the leading features. The market was very dull during the last hour of business, and prices made a slight decline in the general list. In the final dealings a steadier tone was observed. The aggregate sales between 10 and 2 were 122,000, of which 19,000 were Western Union, 20,000 Union Pacific, 9,500 Wabash, 18,000 Pacific Mail, and 8,000 Central.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase	$4,936,200
Specie, decrease	1,393,700
Legal-tenders, decrease	6,602,000
Deposits, decrease	2,239,500
Circulation, increase	78,200
Decrease in reserve	4,455,375

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121	Coupons, '67	120
Coupons, '62	117⅞	Coupons, '68	119⅝
Coupons, '64	119⅛	10-40s	115⅛
Coupons, '65	120⅛	Currency 6s	114⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	119	New 5s	117

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94⅞	Virginias, old	21
Tennessees, old	88	North Carolinas, old	35
Tennessees, new	88	North Carolinas, new	35
Virginias, new	28⅞		

STOCKS.

Canton	75	St. Paul pfd	63⅞
Western Union	73⅞	Wabash	45⅞
Quicksilver	27⅞	Wabash pfd	71
Adams Express	97⅞	Fort Wayne	93⅞
Wells Fargo	78⅞	Terre Haute	13
United States Ex	69	Terre Haute pfd	30
American Express	63	Chicago & A	104⅞
Pacific Mail	47⅞	C. & A. pfd	105
New York C	100⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	30⅞
Erie	39⅞	Cleve., Cin. & Col	74
Erie pfd	60	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	104
Harlem	127	Lake Shore	79
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	32⅞
Michigan Central	85	Illinois Central	103⅞
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	88⅞	Union Pacific bonds	87⅞
Northwestern	54⅞	Union Pacific stock	36⅞
Northwestern pfd	72	Central Pacific stock	94⅞
Rock Island	106⅞	Boston, Hart. & Erie	1⅞
New Jersey Central	108	Del., Lack. & Western	107⅞
St. Paul	43⅞		

REAL ESTATE.

The indications of the past week in the real-estate market point plainly to the fact that the buoyant feeling of the week previous is fully sustained.

There are many sales of large amount pending the action of Congress on the Currency bill, which are the legitimate fruits of this week's labor, but which will not be shown in the transfers for some time to come. The fact that these trades are not closed substantiates the opinion that customers and dealers are both waiting the effect of the inflation bill. There is every indication that an exceedingly active season will be the result, however, and there is now scarcely a firm but has some important trade in negotiation, which only awaits the definite action of Congress one way or the other. There is a large amount of capital in the hands of brokers in search of favorable chances. One firm reports several letters from Germany during the week making inquiries with a view to loaning on business property, or toward purchase for improvement. A number of loans have also been completed.

RENTS.

Probably more activity exists in this branch of the real-estate traffic than any other at the present time. The offices of those who make a specialty of renting stores, offices, and dwellings are already crowded with throngs of inquirers. There are few contracts yet closed, but many are figuring for leases. The indications are that store-rents will be considerably lower,—probably 15 per cent.

OUTSIDE PROPERTY.

In suburban property, while it is yet too early in the season to predict as to the future, the dealers feel great confidence that the spring season will be a good one for them. Traders are getting ready their new subdivisions, and laying their plans for village improvements.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, April 4:

	No. sales.	Consideration.
City property	112	$616,945
North of city limits	10	95,113
South of city limits	39	96,305
West of city limits	3	19,087
Total	164	$827,400

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 4.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1874.	RECEIPTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1874.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.
Flour, brls	13,288	7,118	7,919	10,590
Wheat, bu	49,620	24,873	58,828	33,833
Corn, bu	107,070	40,330	30,341	13,598
Oats, bu	49,728	24,250	32,677	19,943
Rye, bu	5,808	2,077	1,075	2,300
Barley, bu	1,190	6,270	400	12,425
Grass seed, lbs	93,450	69,170	229,313	103,507
Flax seed, lbs	32,795	17,000	....	36,700
Broom corn, lbs	....	8,100	620	400
Cured meats, lbs	47,130	153,400	397,303	1228,345
Beef, brls	....	....	2	135
Pork, brls	82	72	1,842	1,400
Lard, lbs	173,644	278,400	829,660	346,980
Tallow, lbs	25,345	22,870	....	20,075
Butter, lbs	66,575	42,455	22,431	8,500
Dressed hogs, No	52	84	....	....
Live hogs, No	10,282	17,225	12,087	10,703
Cattle, No	2,524	3,234	1,598	2,539
Sheep, No	1,223	1,134	1,575	643
Hides, lbs	126,355	204,105	168,394	143,289
Highwines, brls	300	388	334	109
Wool, lbs	....	69,703	....	19,050
Potatoes, bu	12,373	4,683	1,178	1,047
Lumber, No. ft	825,000	358,000	1079,888	1247,000
Shingles, No	2685,000	720,000	1343,000	1769,000
Lath, No	....	40,000	59,000	46,000
Salt, brls	375	300	630	519

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 1,335 bu wheat, 1,244 bu corn, 1,351 bu rye, 473 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 17,125 bu wheat, 42,239 bu corn, 8,523 bu oats, 7,848 bu rye, 9,979 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 72 cars wheat, 201 cars corn, 11 cars oats, 6 cars rye, 3 cars barley. Total, 293 cars, or 115,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	April 4, 1874.	March 28, 1874.	April 5, 1873.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	59,973	58,185	60,229
Wheat, bu	319,909	341,466	174,433
Corn, bu	536,785	278,980	257,221
Oats, bu	279,465	225,082	178,590
Rye, bu	18,181	7,395	11,801
Barley, bu	12,175	23,120	46,305
Live hogs, No	66,614	58,240	81,920
Cattle, No	17,223	18,870	17,488
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	45,736	44,566	65,298
Wheat, bu	396,024	262,523	194,826
Corn, bu	187,537	151,224	81,184
Oats, bu	222,420	169,708	142,663
Rye, bu	5,360	7,121	5,378
Barley, bu	31,458	29,322	69,699
Live hogs, No	52,329	50,474	58,831
Cattle, No	13,580	15,024	13,502

It is understood that at the meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon, it was resolved, after much discussion, to accept the Chamber of Commerce stock to the amount of $14,600, which had been bought and paid for by parties named, without authority, and that the said stock be sold again on behalf of the Board of Trade. A great many members hope that the latter part of the resolution may prove to be something more than mere paper weight.

The Fulton Elevator commenced work this morning, taking in two boat loads of corn as her first essay.

Mr. Reynolds, familiarly known as "Diamond Jo," reports that the grade of "Northwestern" wheat has given so much satisfaction in Europe that holders can now obtain more for it in the British markets than for Milwaukee wheat of the same number. The natural consequence of this will be an increased demand for it this season; and it is probable that an additional inspector will be placed on duty to attend specially to this grade of wheat in Chicago.

There were no European advices to-day of consequence. In English commercial circles the Easter holidays last from Thursday evening till Monday morning; and the only indications of change during that time are based upon the relations of supply to the retail demand.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, but less regular. Provisions were higher, and breadstuffs "off in color," with less of certainty in the complexion of all the deals than is usual, though there were no severe fluctuations. The supply movement continues fair in grain, and has been very large in pork during the past week; but the receipts of grain are on the increase, and the feeling would have been much weaker but for the understanding that lake freights could be taken on very low terms.

Jobbers of dry goods reported the market fairly active and firm. The late general reduction in prices has had the effect to greatly stimulate the demand, and there is no longer any appearance of weakness. The extreme low prices now prevailing are likely to develop a speculative movement in standard cotton textiles, and that higher rates will be established a little in the season is entirely probable. Standard bleached and brown cottons are selling 2½@3½c per yard lower than at this time last year, while denims, cottonades, and ticks are 4@5c lower. Prints which last year were selling at 11½c are now jobbing at 9½c. The grocery trade was moderately active, with but slight change in values. Sugars were off an ⅛c, with which exception yesterday's quotations were generally well sustained. Rice, sirups, molasses, and teas were firmer, the tendency in the latter being upward. Coffees were being distributed a little more freely, and were comparatively steady. Spices are quiet and easy. In the dried fruit market there was fair activity, notwithstanding the fact that orders were mostly for moderate amounts. With the exception of raisins, in which a reduction of 5c is noted, former quotations were unchanged. Fish were in light demand, and prices were only indifferently sustained. Light stocks alone prevent a decline. In the canned-goods market trade was slack, with some lines selling lower. No changes were noted in the coal, wood, pig-iron, leather, and paint markets. Oils were in good demand and were firmly held all around; carbon at 15c; linseed at $1.00@1.03; extra lard, at 84@85c, and turpentine at 55@56c.

The demand for lumber at the yards continues active at about the same range of prices. The receipts by lake were fair this morning, and there was also more inquiry for cargo lumber than on yesterday. Piece stuff sold early at $10.50 to yard dealers. The interior demand for hardware and nails continues active. Pig tin is rather weak, but other articles are steady in price. Iron was meeting with a fair order demand at the current rates. Building materials were unchanged. The hop market is still dull, and lower prices have been accepted by some parties who were anxious to realize. Wool was quiet, also broom corn. Both are selling in a small way at quotations. Seeds were more active and steadier, except flax, which remains quiet. Choice potatoes sell readily at recent prices. The receipts were fair. Poultry was in light supply and firm. Choice dressed turkeys were selling at higher prices to the retail trade. Eggs were lower.

Lake freights were in some demand, and probably steady at former rates, though the prices of freight room by water were not reported yesterday. Wheat to Buffalo was taken at 6c, and oats to do at 4c per bu, both by sail. This is equivalent to 5½c for corn to Buffalo, and about 11c for wheat to Kingston. Three charters were reported, which will carry out about 30,000 bu each of wheat, corn, and oats.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged, with sales of 200 brls at 93c per gallon. New York was quoted at 97c at 1 o'clock, and our market closed nominally easier in consequence at 92½@93c.

Provisions were again active and higher, the remark applying chiefly to mess pork, which advanced 40@50c per brl under a rather sharp demand, being freely taken by one or two strong parties, then fell off 10c, advanced 15c, and receded 10c by the close. Lard was relatively quiet, and advanced 2½@5c per 100 lbs, while meats were firm and a shade higher, but with not much demand, the interest of the trade being centered in the pork deal. It is reported that inquiries for meats cut now are not filled, because the recent pork excitement has set the packers to manufacturing that article exclusively. The summer pork is not deliverable on contracts, but it pays to sell it for consumption at 75c per brl below the price of regular, and the consumptive demand for the latter is correspondingly reduced, leaving it to be simply speculated upon. About 14,000 brls of pork have been shipped out during the past week—some say to fill shorts in New York. This fact, with a steady demand here from the parties who hold most of our pork, caused some to fear that the market is being cornered, and the shorts rushed in to fill; but, as soon as they found that they could buy in, they fell back, in hopes of a big tumble, and this accounted for the irregular movement of quotations. Sweet pickled hams were in fair demand, and firmer.

The market closed quiet at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $16.37½@16.40; do seller May, $16.45@16.47½; do seller June, $16.62½@16.65; do seller September, $17.25@17.50; prime mess pork, $13.00@13.50; extra prime do, $12.00@12.50. Lard, cash or seller April, $9.32½@9.35; do seller May, $9.47½@9.50; do seller June, $9.60@9.62½. Sweet-pickled hams, 10@10½c per lb for 18@16 lb averages; dry-salted meats, loose, at 5⅝c for shoulders, cash, and 6⅛c seller May; $8.20@8.25 for short ribs, cash, and $8.45@8.50 seller May; $8.45@8.50 for short clear, cash, and $8.70@8.75 seller May; 8c for Cumberlands; 8⅛@8½c for long clear. The same boxed at ⅛@⅜c per lb above these prices. Bacon meats, 6⅝c for shoulders, 9⅛@9¼c for short ribs, 9⅜@9½c for short clear, all packed in hhds; the same loose, ½c lower. Bacon hams, 11½@13c. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 6⅞@7c; grease quotable at 4¾@7c. Sales were reported of 750 brls mess pork at $16.40; 1,000 brls at $16.35; 350 brls do at $16.30; 1,400 brls do at $16.25; 100 brls do at $16.12½; 1,000 brls do seller April at $16.40; 150 brls do at $16.35; 2,250 brls do at $16.20; 500 brls do seller May at $16.55; 8,250 brls do at $16.50; 250 brls do at $16.47½; 2,750 brls do at $16.45; 750 brls do at $16.40; 750 brls do seller June at $16.70; 500 brls do at $16.65; 500 brls do at 16.62½; 500 brls do at $16.55; 1,000 brls do at $16.52½ (total, 23,350 brls); 250 tcs lard at $9.35; 500 tcs do (at St. Joseph) at 9c; 100 pails do at 11c; 10 tcs kettled do at 9½c; 250 tcs do seller May at $9.52½c; 1,250 tcs do at $9.50; 500 tcs do at $9.47½; 100,000 lbs short ribs at $8.20; 150 tcs sweet-pickled hams at 10c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending April 2, 1874, and since Nov. 1, 1873, together with comparisons:

	Pork brls.	Lard tcs.	Hams tcs.	Should's lbs.	* Middles, lbs.
Week ending April 2, 1874	15,398	4,553	3,021	480,684	4,631,964
Same week 1873	2,257	5,135	2,781	2,821,800	6,090,260
Since Nov. 1, '73	120,334	95,568	45,241	23,301,158	148,992,940
Same time '72-3	166,319	157,149	46,717	35,014,314	141,979,421

*Includes all cut meats except shoulders and S. P. hams.

Flour was more active than on Friday, there being a better order demand for good grades of spring extras, with a fair inquiry from the local trade. There was no change in prices, except that on the lower grades holders were rather more disposed to shade quotations. Bran was steady under a better demand at yesterday's range. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras on private terms; 90 brls superfine on private terms; 50 brls spring extras at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.62½; 100 brls do at $5.55; 1,225 brls do on private terms; 369 brls rye at $5.00. Total, 2,025 brls. Also, 30 tons bran at $17.60 on track; 500 brls corn meal at $3.35 delivered; 10 tons fine middling at $21.00; 10 tons coarse do at $20.00 on cars as mill. The following were the asking quotations at the close:

Fair to good white winters	$ 7.00	@ 8.00
Choice do	8.50	@ 9.25
Red winters	5.50	@ 7.00
Choice spring extras	5.75	@ 6.75
Medium to good do	5.25	@ 5.62½
Good to choice Minnesota	5.75	@ 6.75
Patent do	8.00	@10.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	4.00	@ 4.75
Common do	3.00	@ 3.75
Rye flour	4.90	@ 5.15
Bran	17.00	@17.50

Wheat was less active, and averaged ⅛@¼c lower. There was less demand, owing to the quietness in Liverpool, with indications of an easier feeling in New York; but holders were rather firm in their views, seeing that the receipts of the day were only fair, and that our stock in store has been diminished nearly 80,000 bu during the past week by liberal shipments. The demand for shipment was fair to-day, but there was less wanted for carrying, owing to the limited inquiry for the May option except in settlement. Seller May opened at $1.24⅞, advanced to $1.25⅛, receded to $1.24⅞, and closed at $1.25. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.20¾@1.21¼, closing at $1.20⅞. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 spring closed at $1.22¾, and do of No. 1 spring at $1.26, with a premium of 1c per bu for Northwestern receipts. No. 3 spring closed at $1.17¾ and rejected do at $1.08½, both on 2c storage. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.27; 100 bu No. 2 spring, strictly fresh, at $1.23; 2,800 bu do at $1.22⅞; 11,200 bu do at $1.22¾; 12,000 bu do, 2c storage, at $1.22¾; 400 bu do, 2½c storage, $1.22; 5,000 bu do, regular, at $1.21¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.21⅛; 25,000 bu do at $1.21; 2,000 bu do at $1.20⅞; 800 bu do at $1.20½; 4,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.18; 2,400 bu do at $1.17¾; 1,200 bu do at $1.17½; 800 bu do at $1.17¼; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.09; 800 bu do at $1.08½; 800 bu do at $1.08. Total, 77,000 bu.

Corn was active and easier, averaging ⅝c lower. There were no advices from Liverpool, but our receipts were moderately large, giving an increase in the volume of offerings; and the receipts at New York were also sufficient to produce a weakening there, which reacted on Chicago. The troubles on the Erie Railroad have locked up the corn in transit over that line, and made New York strong on account of relative scarcity; but that corn is now beginning to move. The news caused an especial weakening in April corn here, owing to very liberal offerings, the May premium widening to fully 3½c, whereas it was barely 3c yesterday. There is not, however, much apprehension of very large receipts for a week or more yet. The canal is open, and there is plenty of corn along the banks of that noble stream, but it is all held for May delivery, and will be kept back till near the time of delivery, in order to save Chicago storage. Seller May opened at 65⅝c, declined to 65⅛c, rose to 65⅝c, fell off to 64⅝c, and advanced to 65c at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 sold at 61⅛@61⅝c, closing at 61⅛c. Strictly fresh receipts of do closed at 63¼c; new No. 2 closed at 59c; old rejected at 59½c, and new do at 57½c, all on 2c storage. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu high mixed, old, at 63¼c; 2,800 bu No. 2 do at 63⅝c; 5,600 bu do at 63½c; 19,200 bu do at 63¼c; 1,200 bu do 63⅛c; 2,400 bu do at 63c; 5,000 bu do at 62⅝c; 5,000 bu do at 62½c; 5,000 bu do at 62¼c; 5,000 bu do at 62c; 5,000 bu do at 61½c; 10,000 bu do at 61⅝c; 25,000 bu do at 61⅛c; 800 bu do, new, at 59½c; 1,200 bu do at 58½c; 800 bu rejected, old, at 59½c; 2,800 bu do, new, at 57½c; 1,600 bu do at 57¼c; 2,400 bu do at 57c; 1,200 bu, by sample, at 63c; 400 bu at 60c; 400 bu do at 59c. Total 104,000 bu.

Oats were less active, and ½c lower, with scarcely any inquiry except for the May option, which opened at 46⅝c, and receded to 46⅛c at the close. Seller the month was entirely nominal at 42½c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 44½c for No. 2, and 42½c for rejected. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 45c; 3,600 bu do at 44½c; 1,200 bu do at 44¼c; 1,200 bu rejected, fresh, at 42½c; 200 bu white, by sample, at 50c; 600 bu do at 48½c; 600 bu do at 47½c; 1,200 bu do at 47c; 1,800 bu do, mixed, at 46½c; 1,200 bu do at 46c; 600 bu do at 45½c, all on track; 600 bu white at 48c, delivered. Total, 14,000 bu.

Rye was rather more active, and steady at the average quotations of the past week, being in fair demand with a better supply. Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 fresh receipts at 92c; 800 bu do regular at 90c; 1,100 bu by sample at 95c; 300 bu do at 94½c; 1,600 bu do at 94c; 300 bu do at 92c; 200 bu do (dirty) at 62c; 400 bu do at 61c. Total, 5,500 bu.

Barley was dull and irregular. No. 2 was unchanged, at $1.51 for regular, with little demand. The other grades were nominally easier, at $1.30@1.32 for No. 3, and $1.17@1.20 for rejected. Sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 2 regular at $1.51; 800 bu do fresh Northwestern at $1.53; 2,000 bu by sample, California, at $1.75. Total, 6,800 bu.

PRODUCE IN NEW YORK.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the receipts of certain articles of domestic produce at the port of New York for three months from Jan. 1:

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Flour, brls	485,071	654,390	972,287
Corn meal, brls	45,823	76,165	61,949
Wheat, bu	381,074	1,053,970	7,218,090
Rye, bu	5,340	2,173	206,189
Oats, bu	887,361	1,993,451	1,955,449
Barley and barley malt, bu	706,066	851,412	393,606
Peas, bu	54,148	12,725	72,049
Corn, bu	3,953,344	1,283,527	2,983,183
Cotton, bales	225,434	281,694	337,291
Pork, pkgs	56,494	60,539	51,242
Beef, pkgs	11,766	11,283	11,054
Cut meats, pkgs	167,338	290,487	160,233
Butter, pkgs	122,925	140,261	175,264
Cheese, pkgs	67,374	121,237	104,827
Lard, tcs. and brls	173,477	187,162	118,006
Lard, kegs	6,981	10,279	11,583
Whisky, brls	53,752	48,912	59,331

The exports of a number of articles for the same time were as follows:

Wheat flour, brls	196,577	277,553	568,589
Rye flour, brls	1,309	1,602	1,818
Corn meal, brls	40,783	39,505	38,173
Wheat, bu	1,772,710	977,987	6,942,260
Rye, bu	170,320	1,004	220,784
Oats, bu	7,843	5,864	35,298
Barley, bu	....	11,830	....
Peas, bu	64,298	16,990	58,874
Corn, bu	3,355,290	3,085,171	2,887,114
Petroleum, galls	12,980,445	20,553,597	26,250,790
Pork, brls	45,262	49,832	66,083
Beef, brls	9,797	10,646	9,176
Beef, tcs	14,349	21,507	14,549
Cut meats, lbs	86,735,662	152,240,127	96,690,508
Butter, lbs	1,028,507	849,312	627,010
Cheese, lbs	1,499,080	7,201,743	8,652,000
Lard, lbs	55,765,371	65,586,413	46,142,657

LATEST.

Wheat was quiet, and easier; seller May sold at $1.25 down to $1.24⅞, and closed at $1.24⅞@1.25; cash wheat sold (20,000 bu) at $1.20⅞. Corn was fairly active and declined nearly ½c; seller May opened at 64⅝c, sold down to 64⅛c, and closed at 64¼@64⅜c.

CALL BOARD.

Provisions were quiet, except mess pork, which was moderately active, and firm, closing as follows: Mess Pork—Cash or seller the month, $16.10@16.40; seller May, $16.45@16.47½; seller June, $16.60@16.65; seller July, $16.75@17.25; seller September, $17.20 bid. Lard—Cash or seller the month, $9.40@9.50; seller May, $9.45@9.50; seller June, $9.55@9.65; seller July, $9.72½@9.75. Short Clear—Cash or seller the month, quoted at 8½c. Short Ribs—Cash or seller the month, 8@8⅛c; seller May, offered at 8½c; seller June, no bids, no offers. Shoulders—Cash or seller April, offered at 6c; seller May, 6⅛c; seller June, no bids, no offers. Sales include 1,500 brls mess pork, seller May, at $16.47½; 750 brls do at $16.45.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 4.

ALCOHOL—Remains steady at $1.86@1.91.

BEANS—Were dull. Common lots were in good supply: Navies, hand-picked per bu, $2.30@2.50; mediums do, $1.90@2.00 in brls.

BUTTER—Prices range about the same as at the beginning of the week, but there is a lack of confidence among holders, and any material increase in the receipts or falling off in the demand would undoubtedly result in a decline. Buyers are only taking such amounts as are requisite to supply current necessities, in anticipation of lower prices by and by. The *Bulletin* says of the New York market: "The market continues to weaken and decline under large receipts, with dull trade, and prices are extremely irregular and the market unsettled, and we are compelled to reduce quotations again to cover sales 1@2c on all grades of State, and all but choice Western. Canada is also lower, with better demand. There seems to be no bottom to the market, and the tendency is still downward." We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 36@40c; medium to good grades, 32@34c; inferior to common, 22@30c; common to choice roll, 28@33c.

BAGGING—Was quoted quiet and steady at the prices current for several days past. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 34c; Ludlow A, 33c; Lewiston A, 32c; American A, 29c; Amoskeag, 31c; Otter Creek, 32c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 60@62c.

BROOM CORN—There was no change. Local manufacturers are bringing a bale at a time, but outside from this retail trade there is nothing doing. We quote: Choice hurl, 8@8½c; do extra, 9c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 7½@8c; for good do, 6@7c; good to choice stalk braid, 7½c; inferior brush, 4@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were steady under a reasonably fair local demand. We quote: Michigan stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℘ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; lime in bulk, 75c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.00@1.25 ℘ brl; white sand, ℘ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℘ bu, 40c; fire brick, ℘ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $7.50@8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $27.00@32.50, del.; Indiana pressed $15.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@12.00; fire-clay, ℘ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—The demand was liberal for this stage of the season, and fine goods—which are now in meagre supply—are held with pronounced firmness. Lower grades continue to sell irregularly. We make no change in our quotations as follows: New York factory, mild, 17@18c; Ohio and Western factory, do, 16@17c; lower grades, 12@15c.

COAL—Dealers report prices unchanged, though the quotations are more or less freely shaded all around. Following are the nominal rates: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Pennsylvania Cannel, $8.50@9.00; Indiana Cannel, $7.50; Erie and Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Kirkland grate, $7.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Barclay, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand is light and the offerings adequate. Quotations are: Pork barrels, $1.05@1.15; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.40@1.45; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $18.00@22.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; terce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@33.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@38.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 8@9c per set; flour hoop-poles, $10.00@12.00 per m.

EGGS—Were less active and lower. The offerings were large. Fresh packages sold at 12@12½c.

FISH—Remain quiet, and prices are working easy. Light stocks serve to prevent any immediate decided decline. Fair orders are being filled at a concession from the quotations following: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 2 do, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 trout, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.50@10.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@9.00; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.50@7.75; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.25@6.50; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Prices of layer and loose Muscatel raisins were 5c lower. Other fruits were held at former rates, though some lines less firmly. Domestics rule firm. Nuts are dull and easy. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says of domestic dried: "There is a trifle better demand for apples, and best lots are held with enhanced firmness. Small fruits generally are in meagre supply, and held well up to quotations, with a moderate local trade." We now quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 10½@11c; figs, drums, 12½@13½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 13½@14c; raisins, layers, $2.85@2.95; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.55@3.65; raisins, Valencia, 12½@13½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 32@33c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 25@28c; New York extras, 13½@13¾c; Michigan sliced, 13½@13¾c; Michigan quarters, 12½@13c; Western do, 11½@11¾c; Southern do, 10½@11c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, new, 14½@15c; do, mixed, 11½@12½c; blackberries, 17@18c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 27@28c. NUTS—Filberts, 17@17½c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 20@22c; Chili walnuts, 19@20c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 16@17c; Brazils, 11@11½c; pecans, Texas, 9½@10½c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 12@13c; do second quality, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 8@9c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges were in good demand and firm. The supply of apples and cranberries is daily diminishing, and choice lots command full prices. Lemons $6.50 per box; Valencia oranges, $11.00@12.00 per case; Palermo and Messina do, per box, $5.50@6.50; fair to choice apples, $4.00@6.00 per brl; cultivated cranberries in boxes, at $5.50@6.00.

GROCERIES—Our wholesale merchants were kept pretty busy to-day in filling the orders of interior and local dealers, and the amount of goods distributed was large for the season. In prices there were no very pronounced changes. Sugars were off a little, and the coffee market also displayed a weak undertone, but aside from this the quotations of yesterday were firmly maintained. Following are the ruling prices:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 40@41c; O. G. Java, 35½@36½c; Java, No. 2, 33½@34½c; fancy Rio, 29½@30c; choice do, 29½@29¾c; prime Rio, 28½@29c; good do, 28@28½c; common do, 27@27½c; roasting do, 26@26½c; Singapore Java, 32½@33½c; Costa Rica fancy, 30½@30¾c; do, prime, 29@29½c; Maracaibo, 29½@30½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14@14½c; do, short weight, 13@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8⅝c; Rangoon, 8@8¼c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 8¼@9¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½c; granulated, 11¼c; A, standard, 10¾@10½c; do, No. 2, 10@10¼c; B, 9¾@10c; extra C, 9½@9¾c; C No. 2, 9⅜@9½c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¼@9⅜c; choice brown, 9¼@9⅜c; prime do, 9@9¼c; fair do, 8¾@8⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 8⅞@9c; fair do, 8@8⅜c; common do, 7½@7¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9⅛@9⅜c; do prime, 9@9¼c; do, fair, 8⅛@8⅝c; common, 7½@8c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.38; silver drips, extra fine, 83@88c; good sugar-house sirup, 58@63c; extra do, 68@73c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 83@88c; do prime, 78@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 35@38c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@9½c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17½@18½c; cloves, 58@60c; cassia, 35@37c; pepper, 28@30c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.40@1.45; ginger, African, 25@28c; do Calcutta, 18@20c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6⅞c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9½@10c; common, 8@10½c; pure, 5½@8c.

HAY—Was in liberal supply and easy. The demand is chiefly local. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: Timothy, prime, $13.50@14.00; do No. 1, $12.50@13.00; No. 2, do, $10.50@11.50; mixed, $9.50@10.50; prime prairie, $9.50@10.00; do No. 1, $8.50@9.00; do No. 2, $6.00@7.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were selling to local dealers at unchanged prices. Green city butchers', 7@8c; green cured, light, 9½; heavy do, 8½@8¾c; part cured, 8½c; green calf, 14@14½c; green kip, 9½c; dry calf, 20@22c; dry kip, 20c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 18@20c; deacon skins, 50@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed per lb, 35@40c.

HOPS—The market is dull and weak. The receipts have been larger of late, and some parties being anxious to realize have made sales at prices lower than quotations. Prices for Western hops are reduced 5c. Eastern are in light stock here, and held at 40c. We quote: Common to good Western, 20@30c; New York, 40c.

IRON AND STEEL—Following are the quotations:

Iron	3 2-10@3 3-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5 @5½	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5½ @6	rates
Norway iron	8½ @9c	℘ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	℘ lb
German plow steel	10½ @12c	℘ lb
Cast plow steel	11 @11½c	℘ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℘ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @21c	℘ lb
English tool steel	20 @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8¾ @9c	℘ lb
Toe calk steel	10 @10½c	℘ lb

LEATHER—Trade was quiet at steady and uniform prices. We continue to quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$37@39
Country harness	35@37
Line city, ℘ lb	39@41
Kip, ℘ lb	60@90
Kip, veals	70@1.10
City upper, No. 1, ℘ ft	26@28
City upper, No. 2, ℘ ft	23@25
Country upper	22@24
Collar, ℘ ft	18@21
Calf, city	1.15@1.35
Calf, country	1.00@1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@33
Rough upper, damaged	27@30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@37
"B. A." sole	29@32
OAK.	
Calf	1.20@1.35
Kip	75@1.10
Harness	40@45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The country demand continues active. Following are the prices current:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.00; do, 12x12, $13.50; 14x20, $14.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $12.50; do, 20x28, $25.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 33c; small, 34c; bar, 35c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 20c.

LEAD—Pig, 8c; bar, 9½c; pipe, full coils, 10c; cut do, 10½c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates; American Russia—A, 15c; B, 13c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 12c; No. 21@24, 13c; do, 25@26, 14c; No. 27, 15c; No. 28, 16c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 35c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 34c; planished copper, 41c; do, cut to sizes, 43c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, 6½c.

NAILS—Were active and steady at the rates annexed: 20@60d, per keg, $4.25; 5d and 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $6.87½c, 12½c of for 100-keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—Were in fair request and steady. We quote: Manilla rope, ℘ lb, 16½@17½c; sisal rope, ℘ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ℘ lb, 18@22c; marline, ℘ lb, 18@20c; tarred rope, ℘ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℘ bale, $5.00@6.25; pitch, ℘ brl, $5.50@6.00; tar, ℘ brl, $4.25@5.00.

OILS—A liberal amount of sales was accomplished at firmly sustained prices. The continued advance in the advance of the raw material gives prices of lard oil an upward tendency, while the steadily increasing demand for linseed and turpentine leads holders to anticipate prices for those descriptions. Other oils were comparatively steady. We quote: Carbon, 15c; extra winter lard, 84@85c; No. 1, 75@78c; No. 2, 70@72c; linseed, raw, $1.00@1.03; do, boiled, $1.05@1.08; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do, extra, 90c; do, No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 55@56c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

POTATOES—The receipts were fair. Choice lots sold readily at unchanged prices. Mixed lots are slow. We quote: Early rose, from store, $1.25@1.30; peachblows, do, $1.35 per bu; mixed lots, $1.05; peachblows in car-lots, $1.25, delivered; early rose, $1.20; mixed and inferior, $1.00@1.05, delivered. Sweet potatoes, yellow, $6.00@6.50; do, red, $5.00 per bu.

POULTRY—The receipts continue light, and the market is nearly bare of choice poultry. The demand is from the retail trade, and, although not large, rather exceeds the supply,—especially for turkeys, which have advanced. We quote: Turkeys, choice dressed, small, 14@15c; do, fair to good, 11@13c; do, live, 10@11½c; chickens, dressed, $3.00@4.25; do, in coops, $3.00@4.00; ducks, $3.00@3.75; geese, live, $7.00@8.00.

SEEDS—Timothy and clover were more active and steadier. The former sold at $2.25@2.65; prime quotable at $2.60@2.65. Clover seed sold at $5.75@5.85, and at $5.90 from store; mammoth at $6.00@6.25. Flax is dull at $2.10@2.12½ for fair to good crushing. Hungarian was in moderate demand at 60@65c, and millet at 50@60c. We note sales of 6 bags fancy timothy at $2.85; 10 bags do at $2.80; 170 bags China do at $2.75; 120 bags do at $2.70; 360 bags prime at $2.65; 445 bags do at $2.60; 169 bags do at $2.55; 267 bags good at $2.50; 37 bags common at $2.25; 15 bags poor at $2.00; 15 bags clover, from store, at $5.90; 44 bags choice do at $5.85; 20 bags do at $5.80; 40 bags good at $5.75; 12 bags choice Hungarian at 65c; 21 bags do, prime, at 62c; 40 bags do at 60c; 20 bags prime millet at 60c; 10 bags poor do at 50c.

SALT—The demand is improving, and prices are steady as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.90; Canada, do, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

TEAS—Were active and firm, with an upward tendency in the best grades. Following are the prices current: Young hyson, common to fair, 38@48c; do, good, 58@68c; do choice to extra fine, 98c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@88c; common imperial, 52@65c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 95c@$1.05; common to good do, 70@80c; fair to good old, 65@75c; common do, 40@50c; colored natural-leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c, black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Is in limited request, and prices are weak and unsettled: Beech, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00; slabs, $6.00@6.50, delivered.

WOOL—Was steady. Western mills are buying to meet current wants, and, as the supply is light, prices are pretty well maintained:

Tub, washed, prime	52@55c
Tub, washed, common to good	48@50c
Common dingy	38@40c
Fleece, washed, X and XX, light	46@48c
Fleece, washed, X and XX, dingy	36@45c
Fleece, washed, medium light	46@48c
Coarse washed	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	26@30c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	26@30c
Super and extra pulled	35@40c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 4.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,583	12,307	2,583
Tuesday	3,596	11,576	1,684
Wednesday	1,887	11,841	1,776
Thursday	2,556	14,007	1,952
Friday	2,524	10,282	1,225
Saturday	850	8,000	350
Total	16,966	67,993	9,576
Same time last week	19,119	60,583	7,374
Week before last	15,345	62,365	9,623

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,287	6,613	1,700
Tuesday	2,344	9,404	1,350
Wednesday	2,565	9,763	864
Thursday	2,257	7,982	1,486
Friday	1,598	12,087	1,575
Total	11,051	44,134	6,975

The receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep for the three months ending March 31, this year and last, compare as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1874.			
January	59,438	457,088	29,173
February	52,775	303,341	41,586
March	72,542	238,728	34,866
Total	184,755	999,157	105,625
1873.			
January	50,520	561,245	39,251
February	45,019	378,760	37,729
March	63,836	271,626	31,061
Total	159,375	1,211,631	108,041

Following is the schedule of cattle rates between Chicago and Eastern markets, which went into effect Feb. 9:

To New York, per car	$ 80.00
To Boston, per car	100.00
To Albany, per car	71.00
To Buffalo, per car	50.00
To Pittsburgh, per car	50.00
To Detroit, per car	30.00
To Toledo, per car	30.00

CATTLE—The week ending to-day has been only a little less active than its predecessor, and, despite the continued heavy supplies and an average decline of a ¼c in the principal Eastern markets, there has been no appreciable shrinkage in values here. Under the almost unprecedentedly large supply thrown upon Monday's market, there was a pretty general softening of prices, but whatever decline there may have been at the beginning of the week has since been recovered, and at the close the market occupies a firm position. When it is remembered that this, the last week in Lent, is usually the dullest week of all the year in meats of all kinds, the degree of strength that our market has developed is, to say the least, surprising. A large number of Eastern buyers were each day in attendance, and all offerings suited to their wants have readily been disposed of at $5.00@5.25 for fat, pony-built steers averaging from 1,050 to 1,100 lbs, at $5.25@5.50 for medium to good roughish lots averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs, at $5.50@6.10 for good to choice smooth, fat steers averaging from 1,200 to 1,450 lbs, and at $6.25@6.50 for extra graded steers averaging from 1,400 to 1,600 lbs. Most of the business of the week was done at $5.00@6.12½. Butchers' stuff was dull early in the week, but, toward the close, decided improvement was noticeable, and for especially desirable lots some improvement in prices was witnessed. Stock cattle continue in fair request at well-sustained prices. Light scrawny lots sold as low as $3.25@3.50, but the prevailing rates were $3.75@4.25 for common to medium, and at $4.50@4.75 for good to prime. In exceptional cases higher figures were paid, but $4.75 may be considered a fair outside quotation. Calves are coming forward a little more plentifully, but prices keep well up and may be considered firm at $3.25@4.50 for poor to medium, and at $5.00@6.00 for good to prime. Among the week's receipts were some fine droves of corn-fed Texas steers, for which $5.25@5.80 was realized,—the latter price being obtained in only a single instance. Ordinary lots sold at $3.50@4.50, and good $4.75@5.00.

There was fair activity to-day in the local and outside demands, and the different descriptions of stock were readily salable at previous prices. A few hundred cattle of low degree remained unsold at the close, but all desirable offerings were taken. The prospects for the ensuing week are considered favorable, and the market may be quoted steady and firm at the range of prices following:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and over	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,350 lbs	5.35@5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 750 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, corn-fed	4.75@5.60
Cattle—Texas, wintered North	3.75@4.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.75@3.50

HOGS—During the first half of the week there was a good degree of activity, and prices advanced a trifle. Advices from the East were favorable, and, liberal as were the receipts, shippers took hold with confidence at 5@10c advance. Since Wednesday, however, the market has ruled more quiet and easier. Lower prices were established at the East, and this market sympathized to the extent of 10@15c. But little improvement in quality was noticeable. Each day's offerings embraced some well fatted lots, and the bulk consisted of inferior to medium, coarse, uneven, and mixed droves of from 150 to 200 lbs average. The average weight of all the hogs received during the month of March was only 201¾ lbs, against 221¾ the last year, and 227¾ lbs in March, 1872.

To-day the market was dull and weak. Buyers did not seem to take much interest in the traffic, and sales dragged heavily at $4.75@4.85 for inferior; at $5.00@5.25 for common to medium, and at $5.35@5.85 for good to choice. Most of the transfers were at $5.00@5.35. The market closed weak, with a good many unsold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
160	166	$5.25	68	202	$5.15	42	152	$4.85
45	202	5.35	34	194	5.20	32	193	5.35
17	186	5.35	166	182	5.50	36	191	5.35
106	266	5.75	49	286	5.25	32	167	5.30
66	192	5.30	57	236	5.50	62	180	5.30
82	140	5.00	26	130	4.80	140	162	5.20
49	145	4.90	140	179	5.25	61	185	5.30
45	183	5.35	60	263	5.52½	53	181	5.30
60	230	5.30	70	160	5.20	39	180	5.25
59	204	5.40	55	186	5.30	61	189	5.15
57	228	5.35	28	231	5.45	50	145	5.00
42	235	5.75	50	208	5.60	55	165	5.25
55	223	5.60	26	236	4.85			

SHEEP—The supply, though considerably larger than last week, did not equal the wants of the trade, and the extreme prices established last week have been firmly sustained. With two or three exceptions, no sales were reported under $6.00, while by far the larger portion of the stock changed hands at prices ranging from $6.25 upward to $7.50. The extreme range was $5.50@8.12½. We quote closing prices at $5.50@6.25 for poor to common; at $6.50@6.75 for medium, and at $7.00@8.00 for good to extra.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 4.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee $2.00@2.25; Muskegon $1.75; Ludington, Pentwater, and Saugatuck, $2.00.

About 9 cargoes were on sale at the docks this morning, the offerings consisting largely of piece-stuff. Several cargoes were sold early in the day to local dealers at $10.50 for piece-stuff, and $11.00@13.00 for choice 2-inch and inch lumber. The afternoon market was rather quiet, and at the close several cargoes were still unsold. More liberal receipts are expected next week, when matters will probably assume a more definite shape. Muskegon is now open to navigation, and some of the mills there have commenced running.

The following sales were reported:

Cargo schr E. G. Simmons, from Manistee, 130 m piece-stuff at $10.50; cargo schr Raleigh, do, 140 m piece-stuff at $10.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Blackhawk, from Lincoln, 100 m lumber, —2-inch, $11.00; 1-inch, $13.00. Sold by Bush & Hill.

Cargo schr Topsey, from Muskegon, 152 m short piece-stuff at $10.50, Muskegon tally. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo scow Flora, from Saugatuck, 80 m common mixed at $10.50. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The market continues fairly active and steady. Lath are scarce and firm. Shingles on track were steady at the recent decline. Prices are repeated, as follows:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	33.00	@35.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	26.00	@28.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	18.00	@20.00
A wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00	@40.00
B wagon-box boards	28.00	@30.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	...	@13.00
Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 18 feet and under	13.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 20 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00	@...
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.50	@ 2.75
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.50
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track (A)	3.12½	@ 3.25

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 4.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £101,000. Consols for money, 92@92⅛; on account, 92⅛@92¼. United States securities—'65s, 104⅛; '67s, 109; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 104⅜. New York Central, 92; Erie, 35⅛; preferred, 66.

PARIS, April 4.—Rentes, 60f 5c.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard, 43s 3d.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Business quiet and unsatisfactory, owing to the prevalence of cold and wintry weather. Cotton-goods more firmly held by agents at lately reduced prices, but jobbing-rates are low and irregular. The daily *Bulletin* says: Prints are in better demand off the stand than any other class of goods. Hamilton shirtings reduced to 8½c. Woolen goods dull. Dress-goods—Black mohairs in fair request.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, April 4.—Wool quiet, without material change in price; Ohio and Pennsylvania 55@57c; Michigan, 49@53c; Western New York and Vermont 47@50c; combing and Delaine, 60@62c; tub 55@58c; scoured, 55c@$1.15; fine nails, 72½c; shaddy, 38c; superfine and extra pulled, 40@55c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 4.—No cotton to-day.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, with fair demand, and unchanged; sales, 13,000 brls. Rye flour firm and fairly active, at $4.75@4.85. Cornmeal steady. Wheat steady, with moderate demand; receipts, 140,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.52@1.55; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.57@1.58; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.47@1.58. Barley, rye, and malt unchanged. Corn opened firm and active, and closed scarcely so firm; receipts, 208,000 bu; old Western mixed, 87½@90c; new and old, 89c; white Western, 88@89½c. Oats firmer; receipts, 51,000 bu; mixed Western, 60@62½c; white Western, 62@64c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar unchanged. Molasses and rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude held at 7½c; 7⅜c bid; refined, 15⅞@16c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 47c.

LEATHER—Steady at 27½@31c; Orinoco, 25½@27½c.

WOOL—Quiet; domestic fleece, 49@70c; pulled, 25@50c; unwashed, 18@35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and active; new mess, $16.75@16.90 spot; $16.65@16.95 April. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles firm; long clear, 9⅝c; short clear, 9 7-16c.

BUTTER—Heavy; Western, 37c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Lower at 97c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active for best grades; others very dull; superfine, $5.37½; State, Ohio, and Indiana extra family, $7.50@8.25. Wheat quiet; red, $1.60@1.65; white, $1.85. Rye, $1.05. Corn active; yellow, 88c; Western mixed, 81c. Oats steady; white, 62@65c; mixed, 60@62c.

WHISKY—97½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—COTTON—Steady, with a moderate demand at 16c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, with moderate demand; family, $6.65@6.90. Wheat dull and drooping at $1.38@1.40. Corn steady, with moderate demand at 63@67c. Oats fair and firm at 50@57c. Rye firm at $1.05. Barley dull, but unchanged; spring, $1.50@1.60.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Steady, with moderate demand at 12½c.

BUTTER—Steady.

CHEESE—Fair and firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged at $16.00@16.25. Lard firm; steam, 9½c; kettle, 9¾c. Bulk meats steady, with moderate demand at 6@7½@8⅜@8⅝c. Bacon fair and firm at 6¾@9@9½@9⅝c.

WHISKY—Fair and firm at 92c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat unchanged; scarce; demand light; no sales.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour nominal; extra spring, $5.70@6.25. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.30; No. 2 do, $1.23⅞; seller May, $1.27½; seller June, $1.28. Oats fair and firm; No. 2 fresh, cash, 44c. Corn fair and firm; No. 2 fresh, 62½c. Rye steady with moderate demand; No. 1, 89c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, fresh, $1.55; No. 3, fresh, $1.40.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm. Lard held firmly; prime kettle, 9⅞c; steam 9⅜c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 70,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—COTTON—Fair and firm; middling, 16c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and weak. Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 Chicago, $1.23@1.23¼; No. 2 red winter, $1.47. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 62¼@63c on east track. Oats dull, unsettled, and lower; No. 2, 50c on east track. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye inactive; No. 2, 97c.

WHISKY—Steady at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and higher at $16.00 for up-country; $16.50 here; held at the close at $16.75@17.00. Bulk meats held at 6¼c for shoulders, 8⅛@8⅜c for clear rib, 8⅝c for clear; no sales. Bacon scarce and firm at 7@7¼c for shoulders, 9⅜@9½c for clear rib, 9⅝@9⅞c for clear. Lard higher; kettle-dried, 9⅛c for up-country.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,100; lower; light, $4.50@4.75; medium, $4.90@5.10; heavy, $5.22@5.30.

CATTLE—Receipts, 255; firm; good to prime beeves, $4.50@5.25; choice to extra, $5.50@6.50.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand and firmer; fair to fully fair, 7@7½c; prime, 8⅛c. Molasses—Light receipts; fair fermenting, 37½@40c; cistern bottom, 50@55c. Coffee easier; stock in dealers' hands, 8,500 bags; first hands, 5,200 bags; ordinary, 21½@22½c; fair, 23@24c; good, 24@24½c; prime, 24½@25c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Demand fair, with sales at $47.00; all desirable kinds steady and strong; other kinds easy; quotations unchanged; receipts, 150 bales; exports to the Continent 5,696; Great Britain, 7,009; coastwise, 965; stock, 226,808; unsold, 125,000.

MONETARY—Gold, 113⅛; sight, par; sterling, $5.47@5.48.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., April 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; market favorable with a good demand from local buyers. Grain quiet and unchanged. Wheat No. 1 red, $1.54@1.55; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.43. Corn old low mixed, 71c; do high mixed, 72c. Oats No. 1 State, 51c; white, 52c; No. 2 do, 49c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged; standard white, 12½c; car lots Ohio legal test to 150 degrees, 15¾@16¼c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady with moderate demand. Wheat—No. 1 white Michigan, $1.53; extra do, $1.63; amber Michigan, $1.45½; seller last half April, $1.48; No. 1 red, $1.52; No. 2 do, $1.43½. Corn fair and firm; high mixed, 67½@67¾c; seller May, 69c; seller June, 70c; seller August, 72c; no grade, 65½c; damaged, 59c. Oats steady with moderate demand; No. 2, 48½c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged; Ohio and Indiana, $1.60@1.63; Western spring, $1.45@1.47. Corn—Western mixed quiet and nominal at 81@82c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull at 86@89c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $16.50@16.75; bulk shoulders, 6⅜@6⅝c; clear rib, 8⅞c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7⅛c; clear rib, 9⅜c. Sugar-cured hams, 13@14c. Lard, 9⅞c.

BUTTER—Active and lower; new Western tub, 34@36c; fresh roll, 28@33c.

WHISKY—Quiet and nominal at 98c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, April 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in moderate demand; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.45 afloat, $1.55 in car lots; white State, $1.56@1.78. Corn firm at $1c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 4.—COTTON—Quiet at 16c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats, 58@60c.

HAY—$18.00 on cars.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, 16½c. Bulk shoulders, 6⅞c; clear rib, 8⅝c; clear, 9⅛c, loose. Bacon shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9⅛c; clear, 9⅜c, packed. Sugarcured hams, 12@12½c. Lard, tierce, 9½c; keg, 10½c.

WHISKY—92c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED—Scow Nettie Church, Muskegon, lumber; tug Johnson, towing barge Contest, Muskegon, lumber; barge J. S. Newhouse, Muskegon, lumber; schr O. Johnson, South Haven, lumber; schr Lucy Graham, Saginaw Bay, fish; schr Raleigh, Manistee, lumber; scow Flora, Saugatuck, lumber; schr Topsy, Muskegon, lumber; schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber; schr Game Cock, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. O. Holmes, Ludington, lumber; schr Pilot, Muskegon, lumber; schr Arrow, Holland, lumber; schr C. Gordon, South Haven, lumber; schr R. B. King, Muskegon, lumber; prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber; schr Leo, not known, lumber; schr William Smith, South Haven, lumber; schr M. Odell, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Addie, St. Joseph, lumber; schr G. Barbur, Muskegon, lumber; schr Honest John, Muskegon, lumber; scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, lumber; schr Winnie Wing, Pentwater, lumber and shingles. Also 18 other vessels with wood or sundries.

CLEARED—Barges Wolverine, City of Grand Haven, and Mary Amanda, Grand Haven; steamer Corona, St. Joseph; prop Oconto, Two Rivers; prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck—all carrying sundries.

Lake Freights.

Three vessels were engaged to load wheat, corn, and oats. Rates by sail: for wheat to Buffalo are quotable at 6c; for oats to do at 4c. The engagements were: Schr H. P. Baldwin, wheat to Buffalo, at 6c, and bark Peshtigo, oats, to do, at 4c; prop Cuba, corn, through rate to New York, capacity, wheat, 30,000 bu, corn, 30,000 bu, oats, 30,000 bu.

Miscellaneous.

A heavy snow-storm set in early Sunday morning, and continued until afternoon. The storm blew hard from the northeast, and great fears are entertained by vessel-owners that some mishaps may have happened to the vessels which had thus early ventured to brave the spring storms. As yet no tidings have been had from the outside, but a few days will reveal the damage if any has been done. This unusual wintry weather will probably have the effect of delaying the opening of navigation until about the 1st of May.

—The vessel-owners of this and other ports have passed resolutions protesting against the high rates of towage charged by Detroit tugs. Although the rates for this season have not yet been established, still the report comes from Detroit that the tugmen have no idea of altering their rates of last season.

—The Northern Transportation propeller Champlain leaves Ogdensburgh for Chicago to-day—being the first boat of the line to move this season. She will pass through the Welland Canal Thursday, and may be looked for at Detroit on the Sunday following,—April 12. If not delayed by the ice in the Straits, she may reach Milwaukee by the 15th or 16th of April.

—A towing association has again been formed at Cleveland, composed of the tugs H. N. Martin, S. S. Coe, W. B. Scott, T. Dowling, Peter Smith, Levi Johnson, Shoo Fly, Volunteer, Belle King, and a tug not yet named. The officers of the Association are as follows: Thomas Pennington, President; Richard Huddleston, Superintendent; A. G. Cox, Secretary; John Kelley, Collector.

—The schooner C. W. Johnson has been raised 11 inches forward and aft, and 1 foot amidships; has new cabin-decks and beams, bulwarks, stanchions, and rail; new jib-boom, bow-sprit, mainmast and gaff. Cost $5,000.

—The schooner Ishpening has sailed from Erie for Chicago with coal.

—The tug John Prindiville is to receive $5,000 should she succeed in releasing the schooner F. A. Mara, wrecked in the Straits last summer.

—The bark Zack Chandler has arrived at Bay City. Last fall she was caught and wintered in the ice at Tawas. She will load with salt for Chicago.

—At Sarnia, the steamer Manitoba and the vessels Carlingford, Gifford, and Waubenash are getting ready for work.

—The International Bridge Company of Buffalo have issued the following:

"Tugs and other steamers navigating the Niagara River, in order to pass the draw of the International Bridge, are requested to adopt the following course and signals:

"1. On entering the river and when opposite the 'dummy light' blow whistle one continual blow for at least thirty seconds to distinguish it from ordinary tug whistle.

"2. In approaching bridge from above, leave buoy on starboard side and pass through draw on port side of swing pier.

"3. At night a red light with a white light above will be placed on each side of the draw; vessels will steer midway between those lights."

—The *Morning Journal* states that the work of improving Sault Ste. Marie Canal has been progressing very favorably. About 35,000 to 40,000 cubic yards of rock, and 22,000 yards of gravel have been excavated, and 37,000 cubic feet of timber placed in the revetment since the close of navigation. The point or shoulder which projected into the canal near the head has been removed; the excavation in the canal bottom at the same locality is nearly completed. There remain to be done a few thousand yards of excavation, on which a force of nearly 200 men is now employed.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.

Greece......April 4 | Canada......April 25
Italy......April 11 | Egypt......May 2
Spain......April 18 | Greece......May 9

For London direct, Holland, April 8.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Steerage, $30 Currency.

Great Reduction in Steerage Rates.

Through tickets from British Ports to Chicago, $36.

Apply to WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent, northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE......April 4 | GLAMORGAN......May 2
ANDES......April 18 | PEMBROKE......May 16

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin, $75 and $80 currency. Second Cabin, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, ... $33.

Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

Steamships—State of Pennsylvania; State of Louisiana; State of Minnesota; State of Alabama; State of Virginia; State of Georgia; State of Florida (building); State of Indiana; State of Nevada (building). To Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Londonderry, &c. State of Pennsylvania sails Saturday, April 4; State of Georgia sails Saturday, April 18; State of Virginia sails Saturday, May 2. From Pier 36, North River, N. Y. Weekly Sailings next Summer. Rates of passage: Cabin, $60 and $80 gold; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid, $32 currency. Drafts at lowest rates. For further particulars apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, New York.

J. E. EARLE, Gen'l West'n Ag't, 60 Clark-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

From New York to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and Continental Europe every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. CABIN from $65. STEERAGE from $30. United States Currency. British ports to Chicago, $36. Sight Drafts at lowest rates. Apply at Company's Office, N. E. cor. LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

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May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

THE NATIONA[L]

Investigations—Ge[neral] the Governme[nt] Offic[e]

Inflation—Parallels ish Panic o[f]

The Plea of So[…]

From Our Own C[orrespondent]

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Investigations---Gen. Howard and the Government Printing Office.

Inflation---Parallels with the British Panic of 1825.

The Plea of South Carolina.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1874.

The use of investigations is one of those subjects which rise to the mind after they grow weary on the eye. There are now several of them: into Judicial frauds in the South; into Indian contracts; into Gen. Howard; into the management of the District of Columbia; into moieties, Post-Office Agents, several banks, and what not. Last Congress there were many others, led off by Judge Poland's memorable Credit-Mobilier Committee, and followed by several mudlark Committees which stirred up the pool without effecting any cures. The proper way to investigate is by regular Committees of Congress, originally put together for the comprehensive purposes of which the special inquisition required is a normal part; but it can become a profession to get the Chairmanship of some Special Committee by moving for it, and then slip off home on the wings of sensation, and be returned to Congress like a Citizen Marat or some other self-constituted Snook.

HOWARD

is being investigated by a Court Martial, the proper body to try a military man, and such Commissions seldom do injustice, dealing out the law of military honor. I am wholly uninformed about his character. He is a sort of military Colfax, as I understand it, who has undertaken the role of Havelock with imperfect civil and soldierly requisites. God forbid that we should judge men, and the Court that is to try this man needs no reinforcing. It appears that he has obeyed some kind of fanaticism, and drifted off to philanthropies, generally involving a good deal of money, many officials, and some of the elements of running for the Presidency. At any rate he has made both opponents and enemies, most of whom could do no more than keep him moving and suffering, until the Secretary of War pulled up his accounts, showed there to be large deficits, and reported him to Congress. Congress consigned him to a jury outside of civil pretenses of justice, and there he is, attent upon his character and fate. The Freedmen's Bureau is one of the appendices of Reconstruction,—an order of Jesuits to propagate Freedom and sustain the party: like its prototype, it remembered politics more than the faith, and has been expelled from many of the States when it undertook to have a sort of molehillroyalty.

Out of the Bureau has grown a large bank, with twenty or thirty branches,—the parent branch under Howard's eye, in Washington, and the others scattered amongst the negroes, from New York to New Orleans. It has been at one time in a flourishing condition, but two of the recent panics showed it to have let out its money on speculative securities, and its want of a back-stay of bonds in the Treasury makes it always apparently precarious. The long distance of most of the depositors from this bank, their credulity and slowness in hearing news of rumors or warnings, give the concern an advantage over white people's banks. It is reported to have $3,000,000 lent out on Washington-City real estate.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE

is being investigated more on general appearances than on knowledge. It is an elephantine parvenu, grown up from a mere cub which ate ginger-snaps before the audience, to do the sublime trick of transferring a dollar from the pocket of the spectator to a distant shelf, and not knowing how to take it down again. The Printer belongs to that band of matchless purity which sings:

> I want to be a Department,
> And with the Cabinet stand,
> A crown upon my forehead,
> A harp within my hand.

The Joint Committee on Printing does this investigation, led by Senator Anthony; and it will be as well done as if the work had been intrusted to a lot of chaps left over from the regular Committees and in want of a place to go in and warm. I suspect Clapp's chiefest offense to have been driving so much work that he could not keep up any uniformity of books or prices, and, none being required, fell into a kind of headlong negligence, by which, like Mullett and others, he computed on the ground-floor, and ran into the seventh heaven of expense. Why should a Government-officer, with a settled pay, encourage every proposition made to him to improve a river-bar, build a palace, or print an Agricultural Report? Some do it from an overweening desire to be thought necessary; others, to pile up so much work ahead that they will feel secure in the custody of it for years; others, again, from the wild, creative propensity; and still others, because, perhaps, there will be an honest tare and tret in so much mountainous enterprise. Like the man with the razors who sold them under cost, but grew rich by the great number he got off. A Civil Service based on prudence as well as efficiency would dissuade Congress from many a wild and almost useless expenditure; but here is an instance of how they do it:

The Commissioner of Agriculture, generally selected because he makes good ice-cream, resolves that he must issue a stunning edition of his report. He calls on the Public Printer, always selected because he published a political newspaper in one politician's interest for years, and asks for help. They both fly around, and call on that member of the Agricultural Committee who gets most garden-seed, and that member of the Printing Committee whose son-in-law furnishes the paper. They resolve to ask for 1,000,000 "Agriculturals;" failing in that, to drop to 500,000 copies; and to die at the button-hole of Congress if it shall be less than 300,000. All nature unites when they get fairly to work. Perfectly sanguine and pell-mell, flying around valorously, voting for this man's bill, supporting that one in pure exuberance of cheerfulness, and expecting all to join and help the work along in return, they carry their point, issue cords of ugly books, of advantage to none; and, presto! the year ends upon a deficiency all around. Now it looks suspicious. A financial ebb comes to the country. The cry is Economy and Reform, just as it has been since the beginning of the world. When the morning-stars sung together and the sons of God shouted for joy, there was directly a cry for Economy and Reform. The deficiency annoys the Secretary of the Interior, and the Treasury too; they call on the Public Printer; it leaks out, and a man across the way exclaims "Corruption!" Then the dog is mad. The Printer looks over his books, and they will not post. He drops on his estimates for the coming year, and this provokes suspicion. The country reader hears that there is another investigation, and he folds his bandana over his head and sinks away to slumber, snoring: "O Lord! how long!"

THE POPULAR GOD.

It is a little notable that Congress, while investigating with avidity, does nothing else worth knowing. The House of Representatives is for inflating the currency in a large majority, and all the great special investigators are on that side. No other question has been noticed during the session; and I felt, at the first, that, if there was any heresy in the country on any grave question, Congress would be sure to have it.

Do you know why they inflated? For no other reason except time-serving to a supposed feeling in the constituency, even if only the cheapest class of voters showed it. "The people want it!" was the cry. A Congress made supersensitive to "the people" will hear suppositious demands from them, and rule without wisdom. On matters not relating to honor, Congress may well be reactionary to momentary ideas, until the approved discretion of the country is heard. What have we gained in the popular victory over the Salary-Grab when a Congress, now thoroughly intimidated, waters the currency and cuts loose from the hope of resumption? No investigation possible at this time will compensate for such a dark, unreturning step as more redeemless paper. To this extent the fruits of Bureau investigations are no more than the flicker of Aladdin's lamp in the cavern to which his uncle's rapacity condemned him to find it. Peculation, extravagance, a yearly deficit in the Budget, are the lot of nations; but an announcement to the world that we reject their knowledge and experience in banking and finance is a return along the corridor of time to darkness and infatuation. In the preface to the American edition of Miss Martineau's History of the Peace (1816-1854),—which, I dare say, four or five great Western Senators who fout in the late war never read,—there is a warning of the two or three evils which Europe apprehends will yet overtake the Americans, and this is one of them:

"There is the vital subject of *the currency*, which it concerns every Republican citizen, at all times, to attend to, when there is danger (and there always is a danger) of a too free resort to paper-money for relief from any embarrassment. It seems to me," she says, "no thoughtful citizen of any nation can read the story of the years before and after Peel's bill of 1819, extending over the crash of 1825-'6, without the strongest desire that such risks and calamities may be avoided in his own country at any sacrifice. There are several countries under the doom of retribution for the license of an inconvertible paper currency; and of these the United States are, unhappily, one. . . . The affairs of the Economic world are as truly and certainly under the control of natural laws as the world of Matter without and that of Mind within."

As to this English panic of 1825, there are some

MORE REMARKABLE ANALOGIES

between it and the present situation of the United States than between the latter and any former American panic. It was ten years after the final victory over Napoleon when speculation burst on England, and the stringency was fed with currency small notes. It is ten years now after the suppression of the Rebellion. The outward signs before the panic were the same; sympathy in large enterprises, the imagination led to undertake great material works, the increased wealth of the middle classes, full shops and thriftier farms, bank-balances awaiting beneficial securities, high funds and low interest, farmers' wives ambitious to live in cities. Said a historian who had seen both periods: "Buoyant was the tone of the time. Such was the record, much of which was to merge into silent dismay, the gazette, and the obituary." How this further paragraph depicts our period of Cooke and Clews: "Many a man set up for a banker who would, at any other time, have as soon thought of setting up for a King." Look at this, also: "There was such a rage for steam navigation, canals, and railroads, that, in the session for 1825, 438 petitions for private bills were presented, and 286 private acts were passed. *Part of the retribution of the national folly lay in the decline of the character of the House of Commons, too many of whose members acted, in regard to those bills, with a recklessness which subjected them to a suspicion that they, like others, had forgotten themselves, and had sacrificed their legislative conscience to the interests of themselves and their friends.*" The tariff then prevailing produced "overtrading," as the Hon. Washington Townsend would call it, and the markets were clogged with goods. Reckoning-day came in the fall of the year, as with us, just after the King had dismissed Parliament with gratulations. It came because there were no dividends to be paid longer on bolstered bonds. "First were the failures of houses which nobody supposed to be very stable; it was said to be merely temporary embarassment, and that the firms posessed property far exceeding in value their entire liabilities. On the 5th of December the news spread with the speed of the wind that the banking-house of Sir Peter Pole & Co. had stopped, having accounts with forty-four country banks."

Ten days after Pole & Co. stopped, the Mint began to coin a little more than Richardson's silver resumption, and "One and ten pound bank-notes for country circulation [the West and the South wanting more currency] were issued. This show of confidence, and the somewhat increased supply of money, raised the spirits and allayed the panic of society; and, by the end of that year,—the year which had opened so brilliantly,—the nation began to think it might, one way or another, struggle through." I am quoting at random Miss Martineau's narrative.

Next the wise Parliament met, "and began to debate the matter at once, eager to bring forward their favorite topics. They made bad worse. Expansion, in all the jesuitry of this business, was voted; and, in the course of time, came want, riots, vice, emigration, and finally, after the long lesson had been learned, economy, peace, free trade, low taxes, and no more wars for twenty years."

THE PETITION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Congressional newspapers — those in which Mr. Butler has a silent interest, and they are not few—are now taken up with the petition backed by the personal appearance of a delegation from South Carolina, in which are the well-known names of Rutledge, Bonham, Chestnut, ane Kershaw. The petitioners, representing the worst state of things in the South, boldly cite Congress to look at the Government it is responsible for, and give redress and relief. But they do not say what relief is possible, though doubtless they claim, under the broad pennon, that it is the duty of Congress to give every State a Republican form of government.

Here is the situation: An ardent colony of fervid types of men—Scotch, Huguenot, and English—adopt the institution of Slavery, and grow rich and proud upon it, until they diminish representation to masters, and make the science of government perfect toward their own condition of things, but false toward all which outlies them. Their public credit is perfect, their Legislature pure, their Senators and Representatives in Congress aggressive and blindly logical. At last, as destiny closes around them with an Anti-Slavery world, they challenge it, precipitate revolution and war, and go under in the contest. Just what Mr. Calhoun predicted came to pass: a negro majority in political alliance with the North, the humiliation of the race of masters, and the whole control of the State transferred to the late slaves.

The petitioners come as "tax-payers;" but their relation to the old dominant class is clear. They prescribe no remedy. Is there any? They present these figures: The State expenses have increased six-fold, and are now $2,500,000; in one year, 258,523 acres of land, which had failed to pay taxes, were forfeited to the State; the public debt, advanced three-fold in six years, is now $16,000,000, and has produced no public work.

These figures are less efficient to Northern men than to South Carolinians. In view of the subversion of one class, and the enfranchisement of another, wholly poor and ignorant, the acres named above may well have been forfeited as a part of the penalty of broad acres kept intact by serfdom. Take the slaves of the State from underneath, where they were holding up one man's plantation, and put them on the top, and they will necessarily break down the crust of the ground. Freedom can support no such proprietors as Wade Hampton, unless capital and organization are brought forward; and then, instead of one planter, you have a stock company. There may have been little application of State funds to railroads; but, between 1861 and 1871, about 225 miles were added, making in all 1,201—or more than North Carolina, Alabama, or any Southern State, except Virginia, Tennesse, and Kentucky. The ten railroads of the State had cost, as reported, $28,000,000, excluding the Blue Ridge Road,—a swindle, but which received, however, $4,000,000 from the State in 1869, conformatory of a small grant passed by the old oligarchy in 1854. What has been done for education by the freed citizens is not stated; but the specific charge is made that the State printing last year cost $332,000, "which is $60,765 more," say the petitioners, "than it cost the State for sixty years before the War." Then it used to cost $4,000 a year, about, to do all the printing for the Commonwealth. This was too cheap, and indicated too little printing. The Hon. A. H. Stephens, from just over the Carolina line, in Georgia, is a great stickler for printing and the franking privilege, and thinks $2,000,000 a year at Washington, with annual deficiencies, no great shakes.

It is absurd to set together the cost of running a free State, with police, records, uniform taxation, an enlarged Legislature, and all the ornaments and pickings of a sovereignty, and the cost of the same State when a few rich planters paid for the privilege of running it. There are now 140,000 voters in the State, and the negroes are 30,000 in the majority. There were only 18,000 white voters formerly, and, when negro suffrage was first declared, only 3,000 whites voted—the rest disdainfully abstaining.

Take up, again, the figure of the State debt, as declared to be $16,000,000. This is presented to Congress as monstrous; and it is too much for nothing to show for it. But, by the testimony of the rebel Colonel and Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Gabriel Cannon, of Spartansburg, in 1871, the War cost South Carolina $300,000,000, exclusive of the War-debt, in slaves, banks, and money chiefly,—leaving a present valuation, of all the land and property, of $184,000,000.

Col. Cannon was asked by Job Stevenson:

"Do you not think that that little aristocratic cheap Government you had resulted rather expensively in the end?"

"Certainly," said Gabriel, dolefully; "war has been a very expensive thing."

On a valuation of $184,000,000, South Carolina's debt is now to her capital as one to twelve. But there is no reason why, with the same area, labor, and fertility, the property should be considered reduced by $300,000,000; for that sum is added to the happiness of the freed slave, and is his endowment; so that distribution, and not loss, is the name for this transformation.

The breaking out of the Ku-Klux in 1870 cost the State a large amount of money to arm the negro militia with 16,000 Winchester rifles, and pay them for taking the field.

The Taxpayers' Convention now brought forward on the National stage, is not a new thing, but was called May 9, 1871, and continued three days. A Mr. C. W. Dudley stated the points of relief reported from the Legislature to be as follows: Minority representation by a new method of voting; retrenchment, reduction of salaries, and the abolition of unnecessary offices; no advance of the public debt, and an arrest of recent issues of bonds.

The crimes charged against the present officers and laws of the State by the petitioners, are weak in specifications and bold in generalities. The printing job is the only one alleged in detail, and a swindle is asserted there of $230,000. That bribery, scheming, and false financiering go on, is no doubt true; but the fact that three officials can choose the juries is more striking to Northern men; and the power of the dominant officials over the election reports and returns, is equally notable.

But it is not merely from an interested standpoint that we know the state of things in South Carolina. Mr. Pike's book on the proceedings of the Legislature at Columbia, and the colored Representative Elliott's address to his constituents—warning them that they would obtain, by perseverance in political licentiousness, the contempt of the world—are more directly in point. As Mr. Calhoun predicted, in the year 1850: "The country must be abandoned to our former slaves, to become the permanent abode of disorder, anarchy, poverty, misery, and wretchedness."

Alas for the need of timely prudence and tranquil counsel! In 1835, when the slavery agitation began, or even in 1850, when Calhoun made his last speech and James M. Mason read it aloud for him, there was abundant time to have prepared for this state of things. There are not wanting indications of reform now, but that reform will not result in the supremacy of the white race, until every mental reservation is surrendered, and the negro citizen can counsel with his former master unselfishly. Every Ku-Klux campaign affrights that period further off. Nor is it probable that the South can ever again be tilled in great tracts subject to one man's direction and for his advantage. If the land becomes forfeit to the State, and the State must do something with it, by a third process it will be colonized with the laborers. Such a revolution as has passed over South Carolina must go to its extremity. The white man is not the only victim there. He suffers by the ignorance he encouraged for two centuries. He is not trusted by his former slaves, because he is on record that he believed in the philanthropy of enslaving their bodies; and, after he was beaten on that matter in the war he rushed upon, he stealthily resumed the war upon the manumitted and helpless people. Since that time have come to pass the chief enormities of the negro Legislature.

The United States could now do nothing with South Carolina, except to remand it to the military arm, as in a state of insubordination and anarchy. The Democratic party has shown so little wisdom since the War that it has not preserved a place to do any good to its white allies in the South. Indeed, there is now more security for life and property in South Carolina than parts of Missouri, Kentucky, and Texas.

GATH.

White-House Weddings.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Graphic.

Anent the approaching marriage of Miss Grant and Miss Stewart, the latter the daughter of the wealthy Senator from Nevada—Miss Grant is, one would naturally suppose, in a most enviable position, the highest which any unmarried lady in America can hold, and has youth, health, and good spirits wherewith to enjoy her blessings. Miss Stewart's position is scarcely less enviable. She is just 18, very pretty, has had all the advantages of an European education, and is surrounded in her new home, just completed, with all the luxuries and elegancies of life. It might fairly be supposed that these two young girls would wish to enjoy the pleasures life so freely offers them before assuming its responsibilities, but it seems they think otherwise.

There are to be several weddings after Lent, the first probably that of Miss Violet Blair and Mr. Janin on the 15th of April. That of Miss Grant and Mr. Sartoris is expected to occur before the 20th of May. The day for Mr. Hooker, of the United States Navy, to claim the prize he has won is not yet reported, but he probably will not wait very long. Miss Stewart has been in good sooth one of the most admired belles of Washington since she made her debut a little more than a year ago, and is moreover a girl of strong practical common sense, who is more useful in her home than society belles are popularly supposed to be. Another belle of the season just past, whose praises more than one correspondent has written of,—Miss Early, of Virginia,—is to resign bellehood on the 2d of June, and allow Lieut. Manly, of the army, to place her among the ranks of the married ladies who take back seats in the German.

Mr. Sartoris is to sail for Europe with his bride immediately after their marriage, and they will arrive in time to enjoy the London season.

I wrote you a short time ago that there had been but one wedding in the White House; but I have since learned that the daughter of President Tyler was married while he occupied that mansion. This was "Lizzie" Tyler, who married Mr. Waller, of Williamsburg, Va. Both are now dead. President Tyler himself brought a bride to the White House. In the latter part of his term he married Miss Gardner, of New York. It was a quiet church wedding in that city, but a brilliant reception was given at the Executive Mansion, and the bride honored Mr. Calhoun by taking his arm to the refreshment-room. Mrs. Tyler was very popular as "the first lady in America," and has been no less so in her less conspicuous *role* since. She is one of the most thoroughly agreeable persons I ever met. She took up her residence in Georgetown a year ago, and is now there, and whenever she mingles in society she is received with that deference and respect which her dignity and grace, even more than the position she formerly occupied, demand for her.

Since I wrote you of Mrs. Seaton's account of the first wedding in the White House, I have conversed with the only surviving son of that marriage, and his very agreeable wife, Miss Monroe, afterward Mrs. Gouverneur, it seems, wanted the roc's egg too, for she was not satisfied to remain long the "first young lady," but married at the age of 17. She was married in the Green Room, which adjoins the East Room, but is not now the room of state, the Blue Room, which is by far the prettiest of the suite, having that honor. The floor of the Green Room was then adorned (?) with a carpet, on which was an immense "spread eagle;" the bride and groom stood on the head of the bird and the parson on the tail, while the bridesmaids were grouped around. Either carpets wore better in those days or they were tolerated in a semi-shabby condition for a longer period than is the case now, for Mrs. Gouverneur showed to her children, when they had attained maturity, where she stood to be married on that very carpet which was still in the Green Room.

Big Trees---The Yosemite Eclipsed.

The Brisbane (Australia) *Courier* of Dec. 30, 1873, publishes the following official telegram from Mr. Walker Hill, the Government botanist, dated from Cardwell on the 27th, and received by the Queensland Secretary for Lands: "Since the 20th of November we have examined the banks of the Mulgrave, Russell, Mossman, Daintree, and Hull Rivers, and have been more or less successful in finding suitable land for sugar and other tropical and semi-tropical productions. The ascent of the summit of Bellenden Kerr was successfully made by Johnstone, Hill, and eight troopers. At 2,500 feet in height we observed an undescribed tree with crimson flowers, which excels the Poinciana regia, Colvillia racemosa, Lagerstroma regia, and the Jacaranda mimosifolia. At 4,400 feet a tree fern, which will excel in grandeur all others of the Alboreous class. A palm tree at the same height which will rival any of the British-India species in gracefulness. On the banks of the Daintree we saw a palm tree cocoa, which far exceeds the unique specimen in the garden of the same genera from Brazil in grandeur and gracefulness. While cutting a given line on the banks of the River Johnstone, for the purpose of examining the land, an enormous fig tree stood in the way, far exceeding in stoutness and grandeur the renowned forest giants of California and Victoria. Three feet from the ground it measured 150 feet in circumference; at 55 feet, where it sent forth giant branches, the stem was nearly 80 feet in circumference.

Dr. Lothrop and Dancing.

From the Boston Journal.

A better story than the many told of West Springfield's eccentric parson, the Rev. Dr. Lothrop, at the centennial gathering, last week, is told by the Rev. Mr. Nightingale, of Groton, Mass. If it is not true it is good enough to be, not only in itself but in the telling: A young lady who was a member of Dr. Lothrop's Church went on a visit to a neighboring town, and while there attended a party and danced. Tidings of her sin reached home before her. On her return she was visited and called to most severe account for the disgrace she had thus brought upon herself and upon the Church, and which had been found out, notwithstanding it had been done among strangers. One staid maiden was specially earnest in her rebukes, and made the poor girl feel very bad. "What shall I do?" she asked. "You had better go and see Dr. Lothrop." She did go, and told him all about it. "And so, my dear, you went to the party and danced, did you?" he said. "Yes, sir." "And did you have a good time?" "Yes, sir." "Well, I am glad of it, and I hope you will go again and enjoy yourself. And now I want you to tell me the name of the woman who has been making you all this trouble." She told. "Go to that woman and tell her from me, that if she wants to get to heaven she had better make more use of her feet and less of her tongue."

STANLEY ON LIVINGSTONE.

The Sealed Diary of the Traveler.

Mr. Stanley has written to the London *Daily News* a long communication in regard to the death of Livingstone, in which he says:

"'It will come out right at last!' he was accustomed to say to me continually when any reference was made to his returning home. By this faith he breathed into me the strong hope that he would live to return, until I became also firm in the belief that he was destined to recieve the laurels the Christian world was ready to shower upon him in person.

"It is now asked what he has done since he left England in 1866, and whether all he has done will ever be made known, and how much of the knowledge thought to be gained by his labor is lost? To the first question I would answer that a short *resume* of his discoveries, such as he gave me, and such as I obtained from the study of his map, has been already published. To the second question I would answer that a copious record of his discoveries, extending over a period of six years, which I brought to England 2d of August, 1872, is safe in the hands of Miss Agnes Livingstone, his eldest daughter. This record begins from the day he left Zanzibar in December, 1866, to the 13th of March, 1871. It embraces his discoveries from the mouth of the Rovuma River on the east coast of Africa to the Nyassa Lake, those made from the Nyassa Lake in the new lands west of Nyassa, in the districts of the Ma-Zitu, the Bobisa, Bobemba, the Wa Marungu-Cazembe Rua, Manyuema, Waguhhah, up to Ujiji, where he arrived the 23d of October, 1871. It also contains his discoveries made while he journeyed with me, from about the middle of of November, 1871, to the 16th of February, 1872, when we arrived at Unyanyembe.

"To ordinary readers all this may appear very vague, but if I tell them that Livingstone has tramped a distance of 8,300 miles afoot in that period they may have a conception of the value of the journal which now lies in the strong room of a Glasgow bank, and which was sealed by me the evening of the 13th March, 1871. They will be prepared to appreciate the treasure which must now, according to Livingstone's instructions, see the light; they will be able to judge for themselves what Livingstone has done; of the length of the journey the brave heart accomplished.

"Livingstone was a laborious note-taker. A little note-book was always at hand to jot down on the march what observations he made—which were faithfully copied or improved upon in the big journal after his arrival in camp. And as Livingstone set great store upon these, they must be of value, and contain much additional information."

Singular Coincidence.

It is a somewhat singular coincidence that Dr. Alfred Hitchcock died at his residence in Fitchburg, Mass., on Monday night of angini pectoris, with which disease he was first attacked but little more than a week ago. Dr. Hitchcock, who was about 60 years of age, was eminent as a physician and a surgeon, and as such was greatly esteemed and respected by medical men generally. He was one of the Committee of Physicians who attended the autopsy on the body of Charles Sumner, who died of the disease to which Dr. Hitchcock, little more than two weeks later, fell a victim. Dr. Hitchcock had figured quite extensively in Massachusetts politics, having been a member of both branches of the Legislature, and for several years one of the Executive Council.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD MAN WITH A SMALL CAPITAL CAN find a first-class chance to go into a very profitable and legitimate manufacturing and wholesale business by calling on C. C. JEROME & CO., No. 175 South Clark-st., Chicago, all in good shape, with two factories in operation. This is no humbug. Only those meaning business need apply.

AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH $4,000 OR $5,000 CAN purchase a half interest in a business paying 100 per cent profit; none but those meaning business need answer. Address G 65, Tribune office.

A WELL-PAYING DRUG STORE FOR SALE; reason, dissolving of partnership. Address E. BURNHAM & SON, 52 and 54 Lake-st.

CIGAR, NEWS, AND STATIONERY STORE FOR sale, with stock and fixtures, doing now a good business. Satisfactory reason for selling. 836 Cottage Grove-av.

FURNITURE, ENTIRE FIXTURES, AND GOOD will of boarding-house for sale, situated in first-class location in the city, West Side. House at present filled with good paying boarders. Lease to be had for one year after May 1. Apply at 313 West Randolph-st.

GROCERY, HARDWARE, DRUG, AND OTHER stores; also restaurants, billiard-rooms, etc., for sale and exchange. Partners wanted. KIMBALL & CO., 11 Methodist Church Block.

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, AND TOOLS, for sale, together with building, and lease of lot, cheap for cash. A splendid chance to step right into an old-established and paying business. Reason for selling, going to California. Call at 144 North Clark-st.

I WANT A LIVE MAN AS PARTNER WITH $1,000 cash to join me in a light manufacturing business already established and paying large profits; this is no humbug, and will bear investigation. Call at Room 16, 127 South Clark-st.

TO A PARTY WHO CAN COMMAND $3,000 CASH can purchase a half interest in a business that will bear investigation, and paying 50 per cent profit. Address G 65, Tribune office.

THE VERY FINEST RESTAURANT IN CHICAGO for sale, connected with A No. 1 bar and billiard-tables, is located on a prominent corner of Clark-st., in the very heart of the business-centre, is paying excellently; desire to leave the city and will sell very reasonably. Call, for full particulars, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH,

THE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR HOPKINS House, Morris, Ill., for sale; contains 40 rooms; doing a first-class business; house in good repair. A splendid chance for a practical hotel man to buy cheap an established house and business. Address JOHN B. DAVIDSON, Morris, Ill.

THE BEST CORNER GROCERY IN THE CITY for sale at a bargain; full stock, good trade, long lease, inclusive of sample-room. Apply at 14 South State-st., basement.

$500 WILL BUY A HALF-INTEREST IN A cash business, established four years, paying $400 per month. Call or address Room 38, 127 South Clark-st.

$500 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN $1,000 stock and business, paying a clear profit of $500 per month. 149 LaSalle-st., Room 29.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS AGAINST ALL BANKRUPT FIRE INsurance companies cashed at highest rates by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, Singer machines, and valuable collaterals; also $1,200 on city real estate for one year at 10 per cent. C. TUNNICLIFF, Broker, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

TO LOAN—$5,000 FOR A TERM OF YEARS. ALSO, money on any good collaterals. Secured paper bought. D. E. FISKE, 6 Otis Block.

WANTED—$8,300 FOR 5 YEARS ON IMPROVED city property worth $19,000, rented at $2,200 per annum. Will pay 10 per cent interest and 2½ commission. Address C 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM A SINGLE MAN OR WOMAN, the loan of $7,000 for two years, on first-class security, interest payable quarterly. To those who wish to live from the above amount of money I will give a splendid opportunity. Those meaning business address to-day and to-morrow where an interview can be had, D 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—$4,000 OR $5,000 FOR FIVE YEARS ON fine property opposite Central Park, within the city. Apply to W. G. ADDISON, 76 and 78 Fifth-av.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago or Cook County. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 20 Tribune Building.

$8,000 CASH IN HAND TO LOAN FOR 3 OR 5 years on first-class real estate security; will divide the amount into two $4,000 loans. B. W. THOMAS & BEMENT, 132 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—$13,000 SUBURBAN PROPERTY for a good improved farm within 50 miles of Chicago. D. HENRY SHELDON, 102 Washington-st., Room 3.

TO EXCHANGE—A VERY LARGE AND COMplete steam sawmill, in perfect order, containing two gangs, one double-circular, and all accessory machinery, tools, and fixtures, situated on the Ohio River, in Southern Illinois, a short distance below the mouths of the Wabash, Cumberland, and Tennessee Rivers; cost $24,000 three years ago, will be sold at a great sacrifice for money and good Northern property. PUTNAM & NEWELL, 94 Washington-st., Room 13.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT ON WARREN-AV., NEAR Western-av., for bill of lumber for house and barn. S. B. LINGLE, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT and some cash for stock of drugs. THOMAS HUGH RICKETTS, 122 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LUMBER-YARD, NORTH-AV., DIrectly north and adjoining Waldo & Waters' lumber-yard, 107 feet on river by 200, or by 500 feet to Hawthorne-av. Chicago & Pacific Railroad runs through the tract. Inquire at Room 43 Exchange Building.

TO LEASE—100 FEET OF DOCK NEXT YARD south of Derickson's, on Laflin, south of Twenty-second-st., all planked and foundation in. Apply at ALLEN & BARTLETT'S Planing Mill, 443 to 451 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NO. 9 HALL'S SAFE; GOOD as new. Apply at Room 3, 127 LaSalle-st., or Room 14, 165 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A SPLENDID WALnut bank counter and fixtures; nearly new; suitable for bank, insurance, or other business. J. H. AVERY & CO., 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LAUNDRY-FIXTURES AS CHEAP AS dirt, as I have no use for the same. Call at No. 299 State-st. H. WILSON.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of dwelling 1171 Michigan-av. at a bargain. Call at above number for particulars.

PARTIES DISPOSING OF THEIR HOUSEHOLD goods, sewing machines pianos, or any odd lots of goods or merchandise, should call and see OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WHO BUILDS TRANSPORTABLE IRON houses? Postpaid offers addressed to H 8226, will be received by the advertising agency of HAASENSTEIN & VOGLER, Munich, Bavaria.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NICE THREE-STORY MARBLE-front house on Wabash-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts.

A good marble-front house on Wabash-av., just south of Twelfth-st.

A first-class marble-front house on Wabash-av., south of Eighteenth-st.

A first-class marble-front house on Prairie-av., near Twentieth-st.

New stone-front house on Michigan-av.; finished in hardwood, and situated north of Eighteenth-st.

An elegant residence on corner of West Washington and Wood-sts., belonging to the estate of the late Col. Messer. A house and lot worth $15,000 will be taken in part payment. A. J. AVERELL, 128 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT, WITH 32x150 FT., No. 88 Ashland-av. House and lot 50x125 No. 18 North Elizabeth-st. House and lot 50x111 No. 625 Fulton-st. House and lot 28x130 No. 470 Jackson-st. House and lot 25x117 No. 236 South Morgan-st. Store and lot 25x125 corner Madison and Lincoln-sts. Four lots Ogden-av., near Western, only $40 per foot. Lot 50x130 Ogden-av., fronting on Warren-av. Brick corner Park-av. and Paulina-st., with 66x130 ft. Frame No. 258 South Paulina-st. Brick house 486 West Twelfth-st. Brick houses 719 and 721 Van Buren-st. Lot 60x130 Washington-st., near Robey. House and lot 789 Washington-st., 30x125 ft. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—ON MONTHLY PAYments. We are building ten 7-room cottages on Park-av., just east of Central Park, which we will sell on very favorable terms. These houses are built in the most substantial manner, and will be ready for occupancy May 1. Call and examine plans at our office. H. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES CORNER CALIFORNIA-AV. and Taylor-st.; 8 lots corner Bissell and Centre-sts.; lot 100x170 corner Wisconsin and Franklin-sts.; lot 50x125 corner VanBuren and Loomis-sts.; 6 acres in School Section, west of Central Park, on Harrison-st.; 4 houses and lot 72x125 West Madison-st., east of Lincoln; lots on Madison-st., near Western-av. The above property can be bought at decidedly low figures. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOW-PRICED DWELLINGS:
PRAIRIE-AV., near Thirty-first-st., $7,000.
INDIANA-AV., near Thirty-fourth-st., $6,500.
FOREST-AV., near Thirty-first-st., $7,000.
These are all very choice places, and in excellent condition. PUTNAM & NEWELL, 94 Washington-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—BUILDERS ATTENTION—THE BEAUtiful lot on the southwest corner of Oakwood-av. (80 feet wide) and Lake-av., one block from depot; will be offered for a few days on easy terms, at a decided bargain, $112.50 per foot. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER 80 ACRES FRONTING Central Park, and running from Madison-st. to Harrison, subdivided into blocks of 6⅔ acres each, at low figures and on easy terms. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A BUILDING ON A LEASED lot, suitable for carpenter shop in basement and residence above, which I will sell cheap. LE GRAND ODELL, 147 Randolph-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 50x125 ON CALUMET-AV., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. Apply to JOHN CRESWELL, Secretary Mechanics' Type Foundry, 81 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—COTTAGE AND lot No. 192 South Paulina-st., near Van Buren, cheap, on five years' time. G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—2 LARGE HOUSES, 142 and 144 South Wood-st., 50x125 feet, with barns; $7,500 will buy both. Will sell either. Must be sold at once. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT $50 PER FOOT, TWO LOTS ON Michigan-av., and two on Indiana-av., near Forty-ninth-st., if taken immediately. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time. 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING, WITH ENGINE AND boiler, suitable for manufacturing or warehouse. MAXWELL, WHEELER & CO., 293 to 299 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front house, with brick barn, No. 887 Indiana-av., $14,000, on easy terms. Furniture will be sold with the house, if desired. Apply to CHAS. L. JENKS, corner West Twenty-second and Fisk-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A NEW COTTAGE and lot near Halsted and Thirty-first-sts., for $1,400, on very easy terms. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON Oak-av.; brick, octagon front, 12 rooms; easy terms. E. LEE, 195 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON MONTHly payments, 6 new cottages located on Polk and Taylor-sts. near Western-av. Inquire at No. 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—WE WANT AN OFFER FOR 72 FEET with improvements, on Madison-st. near Lincoln; well rented. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, AND LOT 25X 130, on Fulton, near Western-av., $3,000; $500 cash, balance $500 per year; interest 8 per cent. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison.

FOR SALE—VERNON-AV.—114x165 FEET SOUTHeast corner Vernon-av. and Thirty-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Room 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AND TO EXCHANGE—OVER 200 fine residences, as well as cottages, in the best location, at reasonable prices and favorable terms, by J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 East Madison-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, NO. 25 UNION-AV., 9 rooms, gas, mantels, brick cellar, lot 25x200, will sell at a sacrifice. Apply at 833 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES—NEAR BLUE ISLANDav. and Twenty-second-st., on monthly payments; low price. HENRY WALLER, JR., 80 Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FIVE ACRES, CORner Twelfth-st. and Campbell-av., south front on Twelfth-st. Inquire 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS' TIME, 8 PER CENT, lots near South Park; also at car shops. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST.—NEW 2-STORY AND basement, swell-front, brick house of 14 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot, south front, on Jackson-st., near Wood. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—92½x180 FEET, CORner Prairie-av. and Sixteenth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT AND and desirable residences on the West Side, 3-story and basement marble and octagon-front house and brick barn, new, and very cheap. Call on owner, 211 State-st., during the day; at the premises during the evening.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONT residence on Calumet-av., north of Twenty-second-st.; every convenience; offered at $30,000, which is a real bargain for party wishing first-class property. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS FOR CASH—NEW BRICK dwellings on Jackson-st., near Throop. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE—150x180 FT. ON MICHIGAN-AV., EAST front, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., cheap, and on very easy terms. Or, we will sell 50 feet, or more, to a party who is going to build. The location is one of our best in the city. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, BY THE OWNER, 3 GOOD houses of 10 rooms, well located in Evanston; prices, $7,500, $6,000, $5,000; two cottages of 5 rooms, $2,500, $2,500. Also, 15 houses of from 6 to 10 rooms, in North Evanston. Prices, from $2,000 to $4,500; terms, one-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments; lumber, furniture, or carpeting will be taken for first payment. Call at 153 Monroe-st. Free ride to see promises. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—I HAVE SEVERAL houses and lots situated near lake shore, the pleasantest part of Evanston, cheap and on easy terms; also several houses to rent; also great bargains in cheap lots and choice building lots. Call or address J. R. FOWLER, opposite depot, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL 8¾ ACRES WITHIN two blocks of depot at Hawthorn, on C. B. & Q. R.R. first station west of limits; finest subdivision about the city; price $2,200 per acre,—$3,000 cash, balance two and three years. Also an undivided 1-7, or all, of 20 acres, adjoining Northwestern Car-Shops on the north; price $2,500 per acre. Apply to F. S. ROUNDS, of ALLEN, KEITH & CO.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights, on the ridge. SNYDER & LEE, Room 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—10, 20, 40, 80 acres first-class. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—I AM READY TO sell on better terms and prices than anybody, the best suburban property of Chicago—houses, lots, or acres. Call from 10 to 1 at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 60 ACRES ON THE RAILroad, close to two depots; very fine property; suitable for immediate subdivision; adjoining ground now selling at from $15 to $20 per foot; will sell on long time at 8 per cent interest, and take inside property for first payment. GEO. J. SHERMAN or J. B. BRADLEY, 92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL 10,000 TO 20,000 FEET of the best ground in Hinsdale for one-third its value, to dealers, and make terms to suit. O. J. STOUGH, 72 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WILL BE SOLD FOR WHAT IT WILL fetch, 30 acres in Washington Heights, close to Morgan Park on the southwest. E. W. COLE, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, NEAR THE NEW College for Women, a very desirable house and grounds. Also, houses and lots, blocks, and acre tracts in Evanston and North Evanston. I will offer special inducements to persons desiring homes. HENRY M. KIDDER, Room 3, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL home at River Forest; large, fine house and beautiful grounds, for Chicago property. WHIPPLE & CASTLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON PROPERTY—LOTS OR blocks at bargains; the best in the market. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—EVANSTON—House and several lots. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA, NEW HOUSE, 8 rooms, papered throughout; on large grove lot overlooking lake; well, cistern, cellar, etc. Terms easy, to suit. Inquire of R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka, Ill.

FOR SALE—LAWNDALE—NEW HOUSES JUST finishing, ready May 1; cheap and on easy terms. GUSTIN & WALLACE, Room 3 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—TO RAISE MONEY, WE OFFER 4 lots near depot in Jefferson, worth $2,600, for $1,000 cash. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—GOOD RESIDENCES, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, $6,000, $7,000, $8,000. Easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—HOUSES for sale on monthly payments, or will rent with privilege of purchase. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1,240 ACRES OF GOOD PRAIRIE lands in Putnam and Sullivan Counties, Mo., in good and well-formed settlement. Also, 160 acres in Harrison County, Ia., only 1½ miles from station on N. W. R. R. Bargain, and cheap for $5 per acre. Or will exchange all or part for stock of general merchandise or Chicago property. Value equity. Call at Massasoit House 4 days, or address R. M. MOORE, Chariton, Ia.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARMS—WE HAVE a full list of splendid farms within 30 or 60 miles of Chicago. Some highly improved, some partly improved, and some in wild grass, but rich, dry land, at from $25 to $75 per acre, and varying in size from 40 to 320 acres. Most of them we will trade at cash prices for houses and lots in or near Chicago, and assume incumbrances. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AND TO EXCHANGE—OVER 200 highly improved farms, some 9 miles from Court-House. Also, large tracts of prairie and woodland, at exceedingly favorable prices and terms, by J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 East Madison-st., Room 13.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY AND basement marble-front house, containing 18 rooms, 547 West Monroe-st., just east of Ashland-av. Call on owner during the day at 211 State-st., or at the premises in the evening.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 887 INDIANA-av., 3-story and basement marble-front house, with all modern improvements and large brick barn; will be shown to applicants. For terms apply to CHAS. L. JENKS, corner of West Twenty-second and Fisk-sts.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house with modern improvements and brick barn, 1048 Michigan-av.; the 2-story and basement house 1057 Michigan-av., 10 rooms, $850. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., EAST FRONT, BEtween Fifteenth and Sixteenth-sts., May 1, a first-class English-built marble-front residence, cheap. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, NO. 217 South Sangamon-st.; all modern improvements. A part or all of the furniture can be purchased on liberal terms and prices, or will be rented without purchase of furniture. Apply at 217 same block, or at 184 Adams-st., corner Fifth-av. H. H. SHUFELDT.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 392 FULTON-ST., BEING newly painted and calcimined; will be fixed up in first-class order; 5 rooms; only $25 per month. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE STONE FRONT South Side residence, near Twenty-second-st., 10 rooms and stable. Choice furniture for sale, and purchaser will have immediate possession. Address C 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE—ON BEST PART OF Halsted-st., near Harrison, double house, painted and papered, and gas-fixtures up; $50 per month. Address B 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 NEXT, A FIRST-CLASS house, marble front, basement and three stories; all modern improvements; fronting east; first-class locality, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., Michigan-av.; barn in the rear. Apply to H. W. CLARKE, No. 3 Oriental Building, 120 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID THREE-STORY HOUSE of 13 rooms, 481 Wabash-av., corner Eldridge-court, with barn. Also, two 2-story and basement brick dwellings, 10 rooms each, with cemented cellar, furnace, barn, and modern improvements, 1014 and 1016 North Clark-st., near Fullerton-av. Apply to Dr. JOHN H. FOSTER, 19 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—NO. 24, ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., near Lake-av.; two-story frame, 9 rooms. Rent, $40. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE, CHEAP, ON MONTHLY payments—No. 300 South Robey-st., large 1½-story cottage and barn, all in good order. Apply on premises or to J. M. FORD, 138 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 2-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front dwelling, No. 136 South Sangamon-st.; a very desirable neighborhood. The house contains 10 rooms, with all improvements, barn, etc. Also, dwelling-house, 9 rooms, 386 West Taylor-st. W. J. ONAHAN, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON THE CORNER OF SIXteenth and Canal-sts., known as the Burlington House, from the 1st of May. Room 6, 79 Dearborn-st. J. N. STAPLES.

TO RENT—FAMILY SUITES OF ROOMS ON SECond and third floors of brick building on North Wells-st., near Oak. Each floor has parlor, dining-room, kitchen, three bed-rooms and closets, gas and water; all pleasant rooms; tenants acquainted with each other wanted for both flats. Inquire of WM. C. DOW, No. 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FINE HOUSES—THREE NEW ONES, nearly finished, corner of Washington-av. and Lincoln-st. Inquire of the owner, 674 Washington-av., corner of Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—AT $60 PER MONTH, 2-STORY AND basement houses, 1068 and 1070 Wabash-av. Inquire at 1052 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 111 SOUTH Wood-st., from May 1. Is 2½-story brick with basement. All modern improvements. Inquire next door.

Suburban.

TO RENT—NEAR NORMAL SCHOOL, A NEAT 8-room cottage, large lot with barn, rent $17, possession immediately. L. L. WOOD, Room 12, 157 Clark-st.

TO RENT—1 HOUSE COMPLETELY FURNISHED, and 1 house unfurnished, in the beautiful Town of Lake Forest. Apply at 150 LaSalle-st. S. LIND.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, $35 per month; 6 rooms $30, and 4 rooms $20, on Smith-st., one block east of Union Park. Apply at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 32.

TO RENT—SEVERAL SMALL ROOMS, WITH steam power, suitable for woodwork, 74, 76, and 78 West Washington-st. Inquire of F. W. KRAUSE, 74 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS ABOVE THE New York Store for $12 and $15 per month. Best of references required. Apply to P. F. RYAN, in store 284 and 286 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID LOCATION FOR A first-class meat market, West Side. To the right man inducements offered. Also a boarding-house from May 1. Address J A B, 417 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORE 223 NORTH CLARK-ST. APply to R. H. FLEMING, Room 14, 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.; 4 small stores, 170, 172, 174, and 174½ South Halsted-st., with living rooms over part of them; good location for light business; $30 to $50 per month.

TO RENT—STORE, 194 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR Halsted. A 1 location. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR RENT—FOR CARRIAGE SHOW-ROOMS, OR other business, store 50x160 feet, on southwest corner West Lake and Peoria-sts.; also, large, well-lighted basement, under same, same size. W. H. PHARE, 143 LaSalle-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES SUITABLE FOR BROKERS, lawyers, railroad and other corporations, in Fullerton Block, 94 Dearborn-st. A few still vacant which will be rented at moderate rates. A fire-proof vault with each suite. Apply at Room 4, in the building.

TO RENT—OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR, AND lofts, at 40 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM-POWER AND STEAM-elevator; second and third floors, 40x155. Inquire at HARRIS' Safe Manufactory, 23 and 25 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, PART of Gard's marble front block, Nos. 15, 17, 19, and 21 North Clinton-st., between Lake and Randolph. The best manufacturing building in Chicago and the cheapest rent. Inquire at E. R. GARD'S office, 15 North Clinton.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, in Lind Block. Inquire of H. DISSTON & SONS, Randolph and Market-sts.

TO RENT—PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS—BY D. COLE & SON, Real Estate and Renting Agents, 188 West Madison-st.; Rooms 179 South Halsted-st.; best light in the city, and no better location. Will be rented cheap to a good party.

TO RENT—SMALL HOTEL OR BOARDINGhouse of 42 rooms, 953 and 955 Wabash-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts.; all the modern improvements. Favorable terms to good parties. Apply to J. W. WAUGHOP, 26 Reaper Block, or M. H. WILSON, 67 Washington-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE WEST SIDE, cottage, with gas and water, for family of two; will pay $40 or $45 per month. Address K 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, HOUSE with modern improvements, about 8 rooms, in good location on South Side, south of Twenty-second-st. and east of Butterfield. Address H, 488 Burnside-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE INQUIRIES every day for houses to rent in all parts of the city from $25 to $60 a month. GAGNE & MORIER, 12 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, BY A prompt-paying tenant, a nice, comfortable house of 8 or 9 rooms, with all modern improvements, rent not to exceed $65 per month. Address E B E, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT AGENTS IN every town and city in the United States to sell Jerome's Portable Burglar Alarm. Profits large. Call or address C. C. JEROME & CO., 175 Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A HOUSEHOLD article never before offered. Call and examine, or send 50 cents for sample. 36 North Canal-st., Room 4.

AGENTS WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHIC CANVASSers, attention! Our new copying department is now complete, and we want a few good, reliable, and experienced canvassers who will stick by us. In return, we will give them a better chance than any other firm in the country. Call or address E. L. BRAND & CO., Copying Department, 596 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW—FROM $5 to $15 per day easily made by energetic agents. For particulars, address F. P. ALLEN & CO., P. O. Box 28, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—LIVE MEN CAN MAKE $200 per week. Address COWGILL & CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

48 SOUTH ANN-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND Washington—Alcove room, with board; table boarders wanted.

380 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., EAST OF ELIZAbeth—Furnished front room with first-class board. Terms moderate.

Hotels.

BISHOP COURT HOTEL, 511 WEST MADILON-ST.—Families accommodated at low rates, and single gents from $7 to $10 per week. B. D. MALLORY, Prop.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A WORKER. BUSINESS legitimate, profitable, and genteel; all cash retail, established three years. Money wanted, about $1,000, to increase stock. Address D, 380 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPErience and business capacity, who can influence consignments from manufacturers, would contribute capital and take an active position with a suitable person in a general tobacco commission business. Address, with name and reference, "PRUDENCE," Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, TO OPEN A first-class restaurant; the advertiser has splendid fixtures complete and a fine location. Call on J. H. SWART, 124 Clark-st., Room 1, from 12 to 2.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 IN the pickling trade. Advertiser has land located in good pickle-raising section and handy to ship by rail or water; want partner to attend to sale of pickles when manufactured. Will bear investigation. Address C 48, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000 TO $50,000 TO purchase the interest of a retiring partner in a wholesale grocery well established. Only those meaning business need address or apply to HARMON, MESSER & CO., 53 River-st., Chicago.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OR STRAYED—FROM THE BARN OF John Schaack, 691 and 693 South Halsted-st., on the night of April 3, one grey mare, about 7 years old. Any person returning said mare will be suitably rewarded. JOHN SCHAACK.

STRAYED—FROM BARN IN REAR OF 673 WEST Adams-st., one roan gelding horse; had on strap halter with small rope attached; no shoes on. Any person returning said horse to above address will be suitably rewarded.

INSTRUCTION.

AGENTS—YOUNG MEN TO QUALIFY FOR RAILroad stations. Good permanent positions when competent. Address METROPOLITAN TELEGRAPH, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PRESCRIPTION clerk for a drug store. Must speak German, and have good references. Address H 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CORRESPONDENT of large acquaintance, thoroughly familiar with the grain, flour, and provision commission trade of this city. For such a liberal salary will be paid. None but first-class references will be entertained. Address F W G, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR PERU, ILL., A FIRST-CLASS dry-goods hand; one who knows his business; no other need apply. A. D. MURRAY & CO.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND PUSHING DRY goods salesman, one accustomed to notions preferred. Apply at 143 Twenty-second-st.

Trades.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, PLASTERERS, LAborers, at Highwood; pay part cash, balance towards lot; good chance for men wishing homes of their own; will guarantee industrious men homes in short time, or young men will find fine company of intelligent companions getting rich. 200 LaSalle-st., only at 12:30 to 2 p. m. Dirty, drinking men, with dirty clothes, keep away. E. ASHLEY MEARS.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE AND BUGGY painter; good wages, and expenses paid to the place on Chicago & Alton Railroad. Apply to, or address P. WERMER, Atlanta, Ill.

WANTED—A MAN TO MAKE PANTS, AND A woman to make vests to go to Evanston. Inquire of T. F. PHILLIPS, 90 State-st.

WANTED—LITHOGRAPHIC COLOR PRINTER; must be first-class; steady work. Address F. TUCHFARBER & CO., 68 West Fifth-st., Cincinnati.

WANTED—A SINGLE GERMAN MAN WHO UNderstands gardening. Inquire between 9 and 11 o'clock a. m. at office, Room 13, Palmer House.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS AND 8 farm hands; fare from $4 to $5 to the work. CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN WHO has had experience in soliciting for printing work. Address Gazette Printing Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG CHANG. Everybody buys. Anybody can sell. One young man, who had never sold any before, cleared $30 last week. Chang Chang Manufacturing Co., 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—STEWARDS, PORTERS, WAITERS, and No. 1 help at Matt's (new) place, 135 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A BOY, COLORED OR WHITE, FOR general work. 123 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—AT A HOTEL, A NIGHT WATCHMAN and two bell boys; references required. Address C 73, Tribune office.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 78 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A NEAT PERSON TO DO CHAMBER work 1 or 3 hours a day. Apply at Room 35, 10 East Madison-st.

WANTED—12 MORE WAITER-GIRLS WANTED at 79 South Halsted-st., to wait on tables; wages $1 a night. Call early.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SEVERAL SALESLADIES FOR LACE and embroideries; only first-class hands need apply. M. ESPEN, 70 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN speaking four languages: Italian, French, English, and German; good references. Address Z 95, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—TO LUMBERMEN—ANY lumber firm wanting an active man of 10 years' experience, to act as salesman or otherwise, will find one that can fill the bill by addressing L 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO understands bookkeeping; is a good writer, quick and correct at figures; in a grocery or commission house is not afraid of work, and will make himself generally useful. Address F 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED entry clerk. Good references can be given. Address J 8, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHIRT-CUTTER; thoroughly understands the business. Address B 80, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN where he could make himself useful. Address D 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good city reference. Call or address 135 Butterfield-st., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENglish girl; would like a situation to do second work in a first-class small family. Address or call at 54 Coolidge-st., Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer. Please call at 105 Huron-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PHAETONS, BUGGIES, 2 road wagons, top and open side bar road wagons, &c., &c., 192 and 194 East Washington-st., at great bargains, the coming week. FLETCHER & LAZEAR.

EIGHT-YEAR-OLD BROWN HORSE, WEIGHT 1,000 lbs, has trotted better than 2:50, to exchange for stylish driving team that is suitable for business or carriage. Will pay difference in cash, if any. Address X 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LANDAU IN GOOD RUNNING order; also box and phaeton buggies, and a few horses, cheap, at CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stable, 414 to 418 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD EXpress wagon horse, a stylish young driving mare; sound. W. H. WELLS, 48 and 50 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PAIR OF HANDSOME BAY carriage horses, both 17 hands high, weight together 2,400 lbs; either will go single, and not afraid of cars. Also, a ¾ Clarence and a double harness. Inquire at stable in rear of 409 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPAN OF HORSES, EXPRESS-WAGON with platform, springs, and harness. Will be sold very cheap for cash, or trade for good general merchandise. May be seen at Becker's Hotel, 181 and 183 West Lake-st., next Wednesday afternoon and Thursday.

FOR SALE—INTENDING TO RETIRE FROM manufacturing on the 1st of May next, I will sell my entire stock of finished carriages, express and grocery wagons at cost; a few second-hand top-buggies, cheap. HATHAWAY, 600 State-st.

I HAVE FOR SALE LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVery wagons of all kinds; also one second-hand two-seated buggy, at 263 South Canal-st.

NOW RECEIVING AT 293 STATE-ST., A SPLENdid stock of carriages, of the best make, which will be sold at low prices. Call and examine. P. L. SMITH & CO.

SOMETHING NEW—CALIFORNIA CARRIAGE REpository, 44, 46, and 48 Adams-st., between Wabash and State, where may be found an assortment of the celebrated California buggies and two-seated rockaways, together with a full line of Eastern carriages, such as landaus, clarences, landaulets of different patterns, six-seat carryalls, bretts, coupes, victorias, &c. Call and see. J. G. READ, Agent.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PONIES, PREFER A span if well matched; must be horses of dark color, bay or black preferred, and weigh 800; young, sound, and kind, good travelers; must be first-class in every respect. Address, stating price, &c., R S, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEAM—TWO HORSES, WAGON, AND harness in payment for a nice lot. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; work requiring an expert solicited. WEBB & TUCKER, Room 16, 188 East Madison-st.

CALIFORNIA SALMON AND VEGETABLES AT A. BOOTH'S, 124 Michigan-av.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRed; new rolls, $3 each; $3.50 a pair; new wringers, $5 and $6. At H. S. THAYER'S, 31 West Washington.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets, old books, rags, metals, and bottles, at PETTIBONE'S, 286, 288, and 290 Fifth-av.; goods called for free of charge in all parts of the city.

NOTICE.—ALL PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS against the firm of McCARTHY & HUTCHINGS, now doing business at 275½ State-st., will do well to present the same for payment before the 20th of April.

OFFICE DESKS CHEAP—BEFORE REMOVING them to our new store, 213 Wabash-av. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., Manufacturers, 170 State-st.

OLD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES—CASH PAID FOR law, medical, and private libraries; good books will bring good prices. Call or address CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 216 East Madison-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 297 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—TENTS—ANY ONE HAVING ANY wall-tents, new or second-hand, large or small, can find a purchaser at Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SUITE OF OFFICE furniture, desk, carpet, chairs, &c., at 116 Monroe-st., basement. E. H. CASTLE.

MACHINERY.

ONE SECOND-HAND 7x10 STATIONARY ENGINE, with boiler; only been in use six months. Will be sold cheap by W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

ONE 16-FOOT BED, 28-INCH SWING, FITCHBURG make, engine lathe, splendid tool, for sale cheap by W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

ONE SECOND-HAND TOMPKINS' LARGE-SIZED planer and matcher, good as new, and will be sold at half the price of a new one, by W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND PIANOS—$90, $125, $150, $175, $225, $250; new ones, $325, $400, $450; warranted for five years. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE—IF PURchased rent will be deducted. W. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

PARTIES HAVING A FIRST-CLASS PIANO FOR sale will find a cash purchaser at 125 Ellis-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 315 SOUTH Halsted-st., City Agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES—PRINCIPAL OFfice, 111 State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, or 10 per cent discount for cash.

M'CARTHY.

The Rev. Mr. Ravlin Comes to His Defense.

He Upbraids the Council and Offers McCarthy His Pulpit.

The Rev. Mr. Gordon Resigns His Pastorate.

He Does Not Want a Fight with His People on the Subject.

McCarthy and His New Church.

THE REV. MR. RAVLIN ON THE McCARTHY COUNCIL.

The Rev. N. F. Ravlin, pastor of the Temple Baptist Church, corner of Harrison and Sangamon streets, preached to a crowded house last evening, about the late Baptist Council.

BY WAY OF PRELUDE,

he said he never performed a more conscientious act since he arrived at the age of a knowledge of good and evil than the one he was about to perform. Were he to lose the co-operation and fellowship of every Baptist minister in the city, were he to be cast out entirely from the communion of saints, he would not hesitate to express his convictions. Freedom of conscience was a sacred matter; the right to one's opinion and the expression of it was inherent. A principle governed him—one by which he had lived thus far, and in the pursuing and advancing of which he was resolved to end his earthly career.

His text was: "And they cast him out.' John, ix., 35.

THE COUNCIL.

The trial of Florence McCarthy was ended. The record of the so-called Ecclesiastical Council that tried him was made. The proceedings of that body had become history, and hence were a legitimate subject for review and criticism. The Baptists at large, not only in the city, but throughout the country, had watched its deliberations with the intensest interest; not because of any special interest in the accused, but from a desire to see justice done. The trial had no sooner commenced than it became apparent that

INJUSTICE WAS BEING DONE

a brother. The most casual observer, in reading the daily report of the trial in the papers, could readily tell what brethren in the Council were the enemies of the accused, and just what kind of a verdict might be expected from such a jury. He attended one session of the body, and that was sufficient to do him for a lifetime; and he saw and recognized

THE SPIRIT AND ANIMUS

of the whole thing: persecution on the part of those who called the Council, and bitter prejudice on the part of its members. Having obtained the right to speak, though denied the right to vote, he ventured to protest a little against the injustice shown the accused by resurrecting private matters, which had been settled years before by mutual confession and forgiveness. He held that the Council outraged the spirit of the Christian religion, and the principles of justice, by admitting such matters as evidence. He also insisted that the specifications, which the prosecuting attorney boasted frequently were in his pocket, should be given to McCarthy or be torn up; and he was called to order and made to sit down. He had not spoken on the right side. On the same evening, not caring to remain in the secret session, he explained to the people in the basement of the church his position concerning their difficulties, and made some

SEVERE STRICTURES ON THE COUNCIL.

When the members assembled again, they passed a resolution requesting him to apologize for his discourteous conduct. He received no official notice of the fact, but, learning of it while traveling, he addressed a note to the Council declining to accede to the request, and saying he would make no apology.

THE EXPULSION.

Baptists had always made great boasts of their recognition of soul-liberty, and the sacred rights of the individual conscience; but, because he would not acknowledge that he had done wrong when he conscientiously believed he had done right, he was expelled as quickly as the Romish Inquisition put out a heretic.

SWEEPING DENUNCIATION.

From the most sacred convictions of duty he was called upon to utter his most unequivocal denunciation of the whole proceedings of the Council as unwarranted by the Scriptures or Baptist usage, and as an outrage on the sacred rights of the grossest criminal. He unhesitatingly took the position that the Council was illegal, illegitimate, unwarranted, and unprecedented, as to the animus of its members, the rulings of the Moderator, and the absurdity of the charges entertained, and the verdict rendered. Its like could not be found in history. He took the position he did for

THREE REASONS:

1. Because the Council commenced proceedings in a prejudiced and biased state of mind unfavorable to the accused. Every member of the body knew that, and could not deny it.

2. Because the Council proceeded to try McCarthy without specifications—those furnished being in blank, and others were tacked on to the charges after McCarthy was arraigned.

3. The acts of the Council were not worthy of recognition, from the fact that he was prosecuted publicly, and forced, by a cruel edict, to make his defense in secret.

McCarthy was tried on a certain indictment, and a verdict should have been rendered according to the evidence under that indictment; and he should have been pronounced guilty or innocent upon each successive account. Time should have been taken to ascertain his guilt or innocence. But the indictment was not before the Council, nor was the evidence, only so far, as the brethren could remember it during the secret session. In bringing in the verdict the Council might just as well have done what they did in the first hour they met without hearing any evidence at all. They could just as well have condemned him then, and certainly could have acted as intelligently as they did. They declared him to be a "Christian," and by that act entirely set aside the indictment and pronounced it false. McCarthy could not wish for

A CLEANER RECORD

than that; that vote was the best kind of a church-letter; it set him free from every charge, and blotted out the cloud of insinuations that had gathered about him, and it showed, as nothing else had done, that the prosecution was prompted by malice and persecution from beginning to end.

NO LEGAL POWER.

Even if Mr. McCarthy had been proven guilty under every count in the indictment, the Council had no legal power to put him out of the ministry. That power belonged to the church alone; the Council was simply advisory. Hence their action was illegal, and every member who voted for his deposition was liable to prosecution in the civil courts. Once in the ministry a man was in for life, unless he voluntarily left it. It could not be possible that he was deposed because he was a failure, since ninety-nine out of a hundred of the ministers could be turned out if success were made the criterion for retention. There were multitudes of men in the ministry who had not the talent to preach the Gospel, though they might be as virtuous as a saint.

HE WILL RECOGNIZE HIM.

He should still recognize Brother McCarthy as a minister, and he admired Brother Gordon for the bold and manly stand he had taken with reference to him. The ministers who had deposed McCarthy would rue the day when they offended "one of Christ's little ones." They had entirely forgotten the Divine rule, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

GORDON'S RESIGNATION.

He had been told since he came to the church that Brother Gordon had resigned his pastorate because his position was not sustained by the church. He hoped it was not true. Thousands in the city and country thanked God that there was at least one member of the Council who was not afraid or ashamed to let his voice be heard in the defense of right and truth. He did not anticipate any trouble in his own church. Some had expressed the desire that he would not preach on the subject for fear of disturbing harmony; but while he did not anticipate difficulty, he should claim the responsibility if it came.

Some people had an idea that a minister could not preach after he was deposed. That was wrong. He should not hesitate to extend ministerial courtesies to McCarthy now, just as if no trial had taken place.

GENERAL STATE OF FEELING.

He had traveled extensively since the trial, and had opportunities of learning the state of feeling and how people viewed it. But one feeling seemed to animate the masses—and to his mind *vox populi* in this respect was *vox Dei*. A ruthless hand had struck the chord that bound Christian souls together, the music was destroyed, and the discordant reverberations were sent back, and the the people demanded to know what had destroyed the harmony.

HE WILL TENDER M'CARTHY HIS PULPIT.

Until a legal Council tried McCarthy and found him guilty of some one immoral act he would not treat him like a heathen [smiles], and he could not be expected to do it. He would ask him to preach in his pulpit, and, if he had the ability and the purity of heart to do it, he thought it perfectly proper. Before God he believed his position was right. There was a great deal in the hymn,

Dare to be right,
Dare to be true.

It required pluck and sacrifice to do it sometimes, and the time had got to come when ministers and brethren would dare to carry it out. If the time had come when the pastor of a church could not insist upon justice and fair-dealing in the trial of a brother minister without losing his pulpit, the sooner they found it out the better. This idea had prevailed among the churches for years, and unless it was gotten rid of it would ruin them all.

IMPROPER INFLUENCES.

He could not be convinced that some influence was not brought to bear upon some members of the Council to vote as they did. Some of them had intimated that they were favorably disposed toward McCarthy, but suddenly changed their views, and voted to condemn him. He did not know, but would venture almost anything that there was a little closet, the same as in political matters, wherein personal influence was used. He could not say what penalty was hung over those who were in favor of acquittal. He had known such things being done in political caucuses. Our country was run by secret, infernal rings, and he had known for years that a system of ring-power existed in the churches, and just exactly that man the ring favored would be put into a certain position, and nobody else.

THE RULING SPIRITS.

There were some ruling spirits in the Council, and it ran in the channel they marked out for it. He took it for granted that he was sustained in the views about the body, by his congregation, but would ask those who agreed with him to stand up. [Nearly every one in the church—about 400—stood up.] The vote was pretty general, and no one could say that he had taken a stand which would lead his people to turn him out of his pulpit. While he stood there he would fearlessly declare the truth, and when he could not, he would leave it forever.

In conclusion, he expressed gratification for the patience and kindness of his hearers in listening to him, and referred again to Brother McCarthy, hoping that the God of Israel would be with him; that he would gather the people and preach Jesus and the resurrection until he died [a voice, "Amen,"]—preach Him by the wayside, in private houses, in the public temple, in season and out of season, and hold up the standard of eternal truth, and God would be with him and bless him.

RESIGNATION OF THE REV. MR. GORDON.

Yesterday morning, at the conclusion of services, the Rev. John Gordon, pastor of the Western Avenue Baptist Church, tendered to his congregation his absolute and peremptory resignation of a position which he has so long and so acceptably held. He stated that his course during and since the McCarthy trial, his action in the Council, and his statement published after it closed its labors had been viewed with disapproval by a great majority of the members of the church and its officers. The relations which had existed between them in the past had been so pleasant that he wished nothing to happen which would mar the pleasantness of their memory. In order that there might be no discord within the church which might in time grow into a war, he had concluded to dissolve the relations between them, peremptorily, and nothing which they could say would induce him to change his mind. He then gave notice of a business-meeting this evening, to which his resignation would be officially presented, and at which the necessary action could be taken thereon.

This news was unexpected by and unpleasant to the congregation. Many of them had spoken rather sharply of the way in which Mr. Gordon had sided with Mr. McCarthy, but they believed that he was sincere in his course, and had no idea that what they said would lead to their losing the services of so valuable and popular a man. They had criticised his course with a great deal of freedom, but this was the only time they ever had found fault with him, and even in this instance they admitted that allowances must be made for his long acquaintance with McCarthy, and the intimate terms on which he had been with him.

This Western Avenue Church is, to a great extent, the work of Mr. Gordon's own hands. He was called to it when the building was a shanty, and the congregation consisted of only a few souls. Under his able management, it has grown up to be one of the strongest in the city, and his salary, which was originally $600 a year, is now more than thrice that sum. He is an admirable worker, a man of great executive ability, fond of his work, and liked by his people, who, when he was married last year, overwhelmed him with presents. He is too good a man for the church to lose, but any effort they may make to retain him will doubtless be futile.

It is not unlikely that, after all, there is a little pretense in assigning the McCarthy business as the reason for this resignation. A church-war is a thing to be shunned, as recent experience in the Union Park Baptist Church have shown, but it is not likely that one would have broken out in the Western Avenue Church, which is not so split up into cliques and coteries, and where a wise clergyman has so systematized matters as to provide work for all. It is more likely that Mr. Gordon is conscious of his ability, and thinks that he is deserving of better or greater things than the pastorate of an out-of-the-way church. This McCarthy matter may have been regarded by him as a good excuse for leaving this congregation, which he could not have decently abandoned on any other ground, and the result will doubtless be that he will better his condition financially. His old church will doubtless be the only loser by the change.

M'CARTHY.

Mr. Florence McCarthy preached a sermon on the "Ascension," at Grow's Opera-Hall, on West Madison street, yesterday afternoon. There was a very good attendance, the weather considered. The preacher took his text from Acts i., 9: "And when he had spoken those things which they had heard, behold He was taken up, and a cloud received Him out of their sight." The sermon was purely theological until the close, when Mr. McCarthy informed his hearers that he denied in toto the power of the Council to depose him from the ministry. A Council, he said, had no power to depose a minister. It could only recommend to the Church to do so. He intended, he further remarked, to institute a new church next Sunday, at Grow's Opera-Hall, which had been rented for a month.

THE NEW CHURCH.

A TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. McCarthy at St. Caroline's Court last evening in reference to the new church hinted at in the sermon.

Reporter—Mr. McCarthy, how do you propose to organize your new congregation?

Mr. McCarthy—In the usual way, of course. I have been, with some friends, rough-drafting a constitution, but, as yet, it is inchoate.

THE NAME.

Reporter—What do you propose to call your church?

Mr. McCarthy—Well, that is hard to say yet. I was thinking of calling it "The People's Baptist Church," only I'd be afraid it would sound too secular. However, I have some time still to think the matter over.

METHOD OF ORGANIZATION.

Reporter—What essential points of difference are there in your proposed constitution, as contrasted with that of the Baptist Church?

Mr. McCarthy—There will be only three Deacons, who shall also be ex-officio Trustees, with circumscribed duties and powers.

Reporter—That means centralization of power in the pastor?

Mr. McCarthy—Well, that is too searching a question, and I will not make any remarks on that score just now. Let the congregation have their say in that regard.

Reporter—Are there any other points of difference in the constitution?

Mr. McCarthy—There will be a regular and associate membership, and very few business-meetings. Also, there will be a plan for systematic contributions,—the latter being a *sine qua non* for membership. That is all.

LAUNCH OF A PONTOON-BOAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., April 4.—Over 1,000 people at Prairie du Chien to-day witnessed the launching of John Lawlor's pontoon-boat, to be used in the Iowa channel as a draw in connection with the pontoon-bridge. The boat is 400 feet long, and will accommodate about fifteen cars. Among the spectators were prominent gentlemen from Chicago and Milwaukee, and railroad magnates.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

An Iowa Granger Speaks His Mind on the Situation.

The Stuff that Lawyers and Merchants Are Made of, According to His Idea.

"Extortionists, Speculators, and Robbers, Like the Flies of Egypt."

The Mission of the Grangers Is to Drive Them Out.

Specimen Copy of Grange-Oratory.

BUFFALO GROVE, Buchanan Co., Ia., March 25, 1874.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The following address, recently delivered before the West Buffalo Grange, was very favorably received; and, in accordance with a vote of the Grange, I have forwarded it to you for publication, should you deem it worthy. Yours truly,
M. S. HITCHCOCK.

ADDRESS.

Worthy Master and Patrons:

In the organization of the Grange, or Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and in the development of the Farmers' Movement, undoubtedly we witness the inauguration of a

NEW ERA IN HUMAN PROGRESS.

Through all history we learn that the enslavement or oppression of the masses of those who labor precedes and produces revolution; that revolution is followed by emancipation; and that in the upheaval of the substratum of society thus produced, lie the elements of all social progress.

Ever since the Almighty commanded man to eat his bread by the sweat of his brow, there has been rebellion, and every device that human ingenuity could invent has been brought in to assist in evading the Divine law. Most of the misery and bloodshed that the race have suffered have had their origin in this cause; and the evils that the American farmer suffers to-day result from the same fruitful source; and it is the same rebellion against Divine authority which impels one class here to live upon the sweat and toil of another. But, before we consider the mission of the Grange, or the way of escape from the difficulties that surround the farmer, we will look at the condition of the farmer as we now find him, and to some of the immediate causes of that condition.

Of all classes among civilized nations, farmers have ever been the most numerous, yet of all classes the tiller of the soil

IS THE LEAST KNOWN.

History records the exploits of Kings and heroes; the inspiration of the prophet, the orator, and the poet, is transmitted in words that burn, from generation to generation; the story of their loves and hates, their joys and sorrows, has descended to us, and is known to every schoolboy in the land; while the architectural pile, the chiseled marble, and the glowing canvas immortalize the name of the artist and the artisan. But what does history tell us of the farmer? Where is the record of his achievements? Who cares to tell the story of his joys and sorrows? Where are the monuments of his handiwork? Echo answers where!

The position of the farmer in all ages of the world has been one of servitude; he has been bought and sold with the soil he tills, constituting an inalienable part of the real estate of his owner; he has been bought and sold, as you would buy and sell cattle or horses; and, when having the name of freeman, he has been so hampered with taxation and claims by the governing classes that his case has been

MORE HARASSING AND UNPLEASANT

than that of the avowed slave.

Many centuries ago, the inspired Apostle declared that "God hath made of one blood all nations that dwell on the face of the earth;" that truth became like the particle of leaven that the woman hid in three measures of meal. For century after century, and age after age, that little truth worked and fermented in the human mind and heart, till another prophet arose, and, in other words, reiterated the same truth; he said, "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This was the baptismal formula of a new nation, the consecration of a new government to the ends and purposes for which God designed all human governments. But, as is often the case, the solemn truths thus solemnly uttered were unheeded; and, though they proclaimed liberty to the enslaved, the slave felt his chains riveted all the tighter, and servitude continued to be the lot of the tiller of the soil. But the truth had been spoken, and apostles proclaimed it through the land. The farmer of the North saw the tiller of the soil at the South, that his chains were more galling, his yoke more oppressive, than his own; and, Christian-like, he forgot his own sufferings in his desire to alleviate the distresses of a brother. So he demanded of the oppressor that he should "break every yoke and let the oppressed go free." The mandate was heard

AND OBEYED;

it was the awakened conscience of the Northern farmer, more than anything else, that raised the question of the abolition of Slavery, and it was the strong arm of the Northern farmer that achieved the victory.

The struggle over, the victory accomplished, a few years of rest to restore the wasted energies, and the farmer is again seen preparing for battle. Oppression, hydra-headed, baffled in one direction and apparently slain, has turned upon his destroyer, and, with its wounds all healed, renews the contest; and now the farmer must fight for his own liberty, and for the liberties of his own sons and daughters. Ever since the Puritan farmers set up their standard on this continent, this has been the great battle-ground between Freedom and Slavery. Campaign after campaign has been prosecuted, and many and great victories have been won for Freedom. The pulpit, the rostrum, and the tented fields, by turns, have been the arenas of combat; the pen and the sword have been alternate weapons of warfare.

But, in the struggle now impending, we hope to hear no roll of drum or cannon's roar, for no foreign tyrant has invaded our soil, neither do we take up the sword in behalf of the down-trodden of other lands, for all this has been done former years; but, while we have driven back the invader, and while we have loosed the chains from enslaved millions, silently our own fetters have been forged; stealthily, insidiously, has an enemy crept in upon us, and

WE ARE ENSLAVED.

When this Government was organized, it was a farmer's Government. The signers of the Declaration of Independence were mostly farmers; our Senators and Representatives were farmers; our Generals, as well as our private soldiers, came from the farm; consequently, economy and honesty characterized the earlier administration of our Government. But, as the nation grew older, other influences became predominant.

When the Puritans established themselves on the bleak shores of New England, their great purpose was to be free to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience; and we enjoy to-day the fruit of their toils and sufferings. But, while we are free from priestcraft and kingcraft, we are bound hand and foot by

LAWYER-CRAFT AND MERCHANT-CRAFT;

and, unless we can rid ourselves of these new usurpers, we shall find our latter state to be worse than the former.

From time immemorial, the lawyer has been considered to be a kind of high-priest of the Devil; we have admired him for his genius, and for his sauciness, and have often mistaken the latter for the former. It has been the good old Puritan custom to make ministers of pious boys, and educate the reprobates for lawyers; and if there was one in the family that was too lazy to work or study, of him was made a merchant. And we are to-day reaping the bitter fruits of this mistaken system; for, as a nation, we have gradually given up to the lawyer every place of honor or trust within the gift of the nation; Presidents, Governors, Secretaries, Senators, Representatives, nineteen times in twenty, are lawyers. And what is the character of the class to whom we have intrusted our liberties and the whole machinery of our Government? Notoriously, and from the first, corrupt. The charge which the old Englishman, two or three centuries ago, gave to his son who went to London to study law, not to show his face at home till he could make truth a lie and a lie truth, has been accepted as the test of ability by the profession from that day to this; and so the thief plunders, the murderer kills, and the lawyer, for a share of the profits, helps them out of the difficulty, and thus, in the eyes of God, if not of man, becomes an accomplice. The instincts of lawyers

ARE TOWARDS KNAVERY;

they extort immense sums from their clients, which, if they are honest men, makes them beggars, and, if thieves, makes it necessary to steal or rob again. The lawyer works for the party that pays the best, and none but rascals can ever afford to fee a lawyer. As a class, they are destitute of honor, generosity, and the first principles of morality; they are guilty of corrupting the youth by their example, and of prostituting the Government to the basest purposes.

Scarcely inferior to the lawyer in his baleful influence upon the nation has become the merchant; and, under the general head of merchant, we include all who sell at a profit, whether goods, stocks, currency, or gold. The merchant has got the entire business of the country under his control; food, clothing, implements of labor, all the necessaries and luxuries of life, can no longer be had for their real value, but must pay a profit of from 20 to 100 per cent and upward. A farmer takes his grain to market. Can he add a percentage on the first cost? Rarely; he often sells at a discount. He goes to the manufactory to buy a wagon, or a plow, or a reaper. Does he get it for cost? Never; but he pays a large percentage for the privilege of buying. Thus the merchant has obtained the unlimited control of the whole traffic of the country, and every movement of property yields him a revenue. But, not content with operating in common merchandise, he has laid his hand upon the very pulses of the nation, and has made

ITS LIFE-BLOOD BECOME HIS TRIBUTARY.

And so, in every department of the Government, in every nook and corner of the land, from the building of an insignificant bridge to the construction of a railway or canal, from the building of a country school-house to the erection of a Capitol edifice costing many millions, all is done at a profit. The whole Government has become an immense warehouse of merchandise, where everything has a price, and every transaction yields a profit; and the farmer and the laborer foot the bill.

The lawyer, secure in his control of all government offices, fixes his own salary; raises it; doubles it; adds to it perquisites and emolument; builds stately palaces and costly edifices, to be paid for out of the hard earnings, the sweat and blood, of the farmer and the laborer. The merchant locks up the currency and times are hard, and the proceeds of the farmer's year of toil pass out of his hands at a discount. The crop sold, money becomes plenty; prices advance; the merchant becomes rich. The farmer works harder and harder; economizes more and more; dresses plainer and plainer; himself and wife grow prematurely old; the intellects of his children become blunted by excessive toil; the mortgage on his farm becomes due; in his extremity he flies to the merchant that has money to sell,—to the usurer; and then, at 20 per cent, seals his doom; and so falls the farmer, and so

FALLS THE WHOLE NATIONAL FABRIC;

for, when the primeval rock breaks up, who can tell where the ruin will cease? When the farmer, year after year, groans under the weight of unrequited toil; when those that reap the rewards of his toil revel in wealth and luxury to an extent unequaled in any age of the world; when money, the life-blood of the nation, only moves at two or three times its value for legitimate business; when lawyers' salaries go up continually, and farmers' salaries continually go down; when speculation and bribery pervade every branch of the Government; when, to the youth of our country, the only highway to honor and preferment lies through trickery and fraud, who shall not say that a revolution is demanded, and that it is nigh, even at the doors?

When, in the course of the development of Christianity among the nations and governments of the earth, God has a great work to do, He always has His servants prepared and fitted for the work; so, in the birth of our Republic, the work of preparation had been going on for hundreds of years; and, when the great clock of the Universe struck the hour, all was ready. And who shall say now that the American farmer is not ready to take this mighty Republic and drive out the hordes of

EXTORTIONERS, SPECULATORS, AND ROBBERS

that, like the flies of Egypt, darken our land, and penetrate even our closets and bed-chambers, in their insatiable greed for plunder; and drive out the lawyers, the money-changers, and the thieves that have so long desecrated the fair temple of Liberty; and place in their stead men of honor and integrity,—men who fear God, and have regard for their fellowmen? Who shall say that God has not fitted them for this work? Through generations of toil and privation, through poverty and sufferings, the American farmer has kept in view those fundamental principles of Justice, Equality, and Christianity, which are the only sure foundations of human government. For many years, the American farmer has lamented the in-pouring tide of evil, that, like a flood, threatens to sweep away our liberties; he has held up his puny arm against the the torrent, but to no purpose; he has become discouraged and ready to cry, "God, save, or we perish."

As it ever happens, upon the supremest darkness a light breaks forth; from the direst calamity a way opens for escape; the voice of the Almighty is heard in the land:

"FARMERS, ARISE;

shake off the lethargy that has crept over you like a spell! The day of your deliverance is dawning, and now is the auspicious moment! Let Truth, Honesty, Christianity, be your watchword and battle-cry! Advance, and the minions of evil shall fly before you, like the mists before the morning sun!"

The questions upon which the country has been divided for the last fifty years—the Tariff, the National Bank, Internal Improvements by Government aid, and Slavery—are no longer national issues; they have either been definitely settled, or, in the progress of events, have become of secondary importance. None of these questions can ever again divide the American people. To-day the only question of interest to the politician and the self-styled statesman is, "Shall I be able to secure an office?" The only question of interest to the American farmer, or to the American people, is,

"WHERE IS AN HONEST MAN,

that we may employ him in the administration of the affairs of this Government?" Advertise it in all the papers, "Wanted—Honest men to hold office; people too lazy to work, and too proud to respect the farmer, need not apply."

We will now consider the responsibilities of the farmer and the mission of the Grange.

Through organization by Grange, or otherwise, the farmer finds an open way for the solution of all his difficulties. He is ready now to take his proper position in the administration of the Government; he becomes known as a power in the land, and he has come to be feared and respected.

At times, the Irish vote, the German, the Catholic, or the negro vote, has decided a political contest, and the price of these class-votes has ever ruled high in the market. It has now been discovered that the American farmer has a vote, and every politician bids.

But it is no doubt a wise policy that has decided that the Grange shall not be a political organization. The Grange should be a bond to unite the farmers of all parts of the nation, and, perhaps, of the world. The office of the Grange should be to educate the farmer, socially, morally, and politically; to fill him for the position God designed him for, and to prepare him for the great work of purifying this nation.

When God created man,

HE MADE HIM A FARMER,

and defined his position and mission: "And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth." And, to assist him in fulfilling his mission, woman was created to be a help, meet, or fit, for him. Thus the farmer and the farmer's wife were constituted, by the almighty fiat, the motive and governing power of the world. What an exalted position was this! And to how low an estate has the farmer fallen! Now, it shall be the mission of the Granges to assist in restoring the farmer to the position to which God and Nature assigned him. And one guarantee of the success of the cause is, that the Grange, going back to the point of departure, restores woman to her proper position as

A HELP FIT FOR MAN.

Ever since woman lost her normal position, she has been the subject of many and great vicissitudes; she has alternated from being the most despotic sovereign to being the most abject slave of man; consequently, society, thrown from its balance, has hobbled along, first on one leg, and then on another, and has made but very sorry progress. But now the Grange offers to woman her true position. She enters the same door, stands upon the same platform, and, side by side with her husband, assumes the same responsibilities; thus the Grange is almost the only existing human institution that stands on both its feet; so we expect to see it move, without halting or wavering, steadily on to the accomplishment of its destiny.

The Grange is for organization, education, and preparation; it cannot well attempt more without interfering with and violating the fundamental principles of the system of government under which we live. The contest, the work, whatever that work may be, must be done outside. This is as it should be; yet flatter not yourselves, ye trembling politicians, that, because the Grange is not a political organization, what has been shall continue to be. Already is the hand departed from the wall; the writing is plain, "Thou art weighed in the balances

AND FOUND WANTING."

The Persian is at the gate. Ye farmers of America, to you is intrusted a great responsibility. The kingdom is taken from the political Belshazzars, who have ruled and rioted so long, and given to you. Henceforth, you are the God-appointed custodians of the liberties of our country. How will you meet this responsibility? Awake! Arise! Act! Shake off the stupor that is benumbing all your faculties. Call to mind the heroic days of the past, when great questions were agitated and settled by the earnest thought and action of the masses. Study the history of the farmers of 1776; pattern by their example, but dwell not with past issues. "Let the dead past bury its dead," and hasten to the future. Let every farmer make the science of Government his study. Let Political Economy, and the principles of Christianity applied to the theory and practice of Government, engage his most earnest attention. Let every voter in the Grange conscientiously attend every primary meeting, crowd aside the bad men and roughs who have so long monopolized and controlled such meetings, and see to it that none but good and honest men are nominated for office. Politics have been too long turned over to the Devil; and the consequence is

THE DEVIL RULES THE NATION.

Now, let us make politics part of our religion. Let every member of the Grange feel that it is a duty which he owes to God, as well as to his country, to elect good men to office. Be alert, active, and faithful, and the work can be accomplished.

Bad men have continually ridden into office upon the tidal wave of some great national political question; good men have toiled, and suffered, and bled, to establish a principle or maintain a right; and, finally, when success has crowned their efforts, bad men have reaped the reward of their toils. How often, in the history of the past, have we seen the patriot and the statesman, who had fairly and nobly won exalted position, heartlessly set aside, and time-servers and knaves set to fill their place. So long and so frequently has this been done, that there remains no healthy stimulus to noble effort or to a worthy ambition. The young, finding, as a rule, that success follows knavery rather than honest effort, have become demoralized, and national ruin seems near at hand.

And shall this be? If the farmers of America awake to the grave responsibilities which God, and the needs of the hour have imposed upon them, such a catastrophe may be averted. But this involves

A REVOLUTION SO COMPLETE,

so fundamental, so mighty that we are led to exclaim, Who is sufficient for these things? Thirteen years ago, in the hour of the nation's peril, there was a call for 300,000 men to arm in her defense; again the nation calls, not for a paltry 300,000, but for many millions of American farmers, sons of toil, children of the soil, to break up the fallow ground of the national heart; to root out bribery, corruption, fraud, injustice, knavery, trickery, favoritism, and dishonesty, of every shade and grade, together with all that are engaged in such practices, the monopolist, the usurer, the stock-broker, the speculator, the place-hunting politician, and the whole swarm of vampires that live and fatten on every branch of the body politic; to gather them alltogether, hay, wood, stubble, and rotten carcasses, in one abominable pile, in one detestable gehenna, and there to

BURN THEM UP, ROOT AND BRANCH;

and the smoke of their torments shall ascend for ever and ever.

Farmers of America, are you ready to accept this mission? Are you ready to join the hosts that are mustering on every hand? Are you ready to lift your own right arm to Heaven, and swear individual fidelity to God, and to the everlasting principles of Truth, Honesty, and Virtue? Will you purge your own life from every unholy and dishonest practice, and so become fitted to join the great crusade against all wrong? Now, if there is any heroic blood in your veins, let it bubble up; if there is any divinity in you, let it stir. This work, if done at all, must be done by you; there is no one else to do it. Now is the supreme moment; in your hands, as in a balance, lies the destiny of a nation, the hope of a world. If you are recreant to your trust, the curses of all nations shall gather upon you, and the blood of all martyrs shall sink you down forever; your children shall become slaves, and your names shall rot and pass into oblivion. But if, on the contrary, you are true to your trust; if, as your fathers did, you consecrate your time, your talents, your property, and your sacred honor, to God and Liberty,—then, as

A REWARD FOR YOUR FIDELITY,

shall the Tree of Liberty grow fair beside all waters, and its leaves shall be the healing of all the nations; beneath its protecting branches, your sons and daughters shall abide in perfect peace; vice shall no more allure them, but the paths of virtue shall be pleasant to their feet. Then shall you leave to your children the heritage of virtuous lives and heroic deeds and a nation redeemed; your names shall descend to remote generations in grateful remembrance, and the downtrodden of all lands shall rise up and call you blessed. Above your heads the heavens shall shine with radiance ever glorious and ever new; while beneath your feet shall bloom a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness.

FENIAN FUNDS.

Suit Against Belmont & Co., to Recover.

NEW YORK, April 4.—During the Fenian excitement, John O'Mahoney, Head-Centre, deposited with Belmont & Co., $20,000, taking therefore bills of exchange upon Rothschild & Co., for London, drawn in favor of one O'Leary These bills were attached by the British Government, and never reached O'Leary. O'Mahoney then brought suit against Belmont & Co., to recover the amount, and asked the late Judge McCunn for a Receiver. Negotiations were opened between the parties by which the money was to be turned to O'Mahoney. Pending negotiations, and before the case was submitted to the Court, McCunn appointed Thomas J. Barr Receiver, against the wishes of both sides. Barr subsequently asked for an order allowing him to pay out in expenses and commission considerably over half the amout, and now, after the reference, decree, and appeal, a decision is given holding that the Receiver, having been appointed through the wrongful intervention of a stranger to the suit, is not entitled to expenses or commission, and must restore the full amount to Belmont & Co.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Strike of the 'Longshoremen in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 4.—The 'Longshoremen strike on Monday next for an increase of wages, and a reduction in the hours of labor; to commence work at 8 o'clock in the morning, instead of at 7 o'clock as heretofore. Yesterday being a legal holiday, a number of them refused to work at the oil-yards.

Proposed Strike of the Philadelphia Hat-Finishers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The hat-finishers of this city, at a mass-meeting held last evening in Diligent Hall, discussed the proposed reduction of wages on summer or light work, and unanimously determined to resist it, as the prices proposed by employers would be scarcely sufficient to support their families.

Indiana Trades' Assembly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 5.—The Indiana Trades' Assembly meets here to-morrow evening. It is composed of delegates from the various unions of the State. Its object is to consider and adopt means for the more thorough organization of the workingmen of the State into trade unions. A large meeting is anticipated.

OBITUARY.

Charles Ernst Beule.

PARIS, April 5.—Charles Ernst Beule, a distinguished classical scholar and member of the Assembly, is dead.

AURORA ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., April 4.—The Farmers' and Artizans' Club, of Aurora, met to-day in the Board of Trade Rooms for its annual election. Mr. Gillett was elected President; Jay Tarble, Vice-President; Isaac Potter, Treasurer; Bunnell, Secretary. The society is open to all mechanics, farmers, and anti-monopolists. Twenty-odd members were initiated to-day. Our citizens are waking up on the matter of Supervisor, owing to the nomination of a railroad-man at the caucus Friday evening in the person of D. C. Coaley, at the head of the C., B. & Q. paint-shops, who resides in this city. Personally, the gentleman is very popular, but the fact that the Supervisor can manipulate the $160,000 of railroad bonds in the C. & I. & F. R. V. R. R. to suit the C., B. & Q. folks, who have a lease of the road for ninety-nine years, has determined the people on rejecting the gentleman,—that is, judging from the public gossip on the subject.

ASKED TO RESIGN.

The United States District Attorney in Brooklyn is Dissatisfied with His Second Assistant.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A letter from the United States District Attorney, of Brooklyn, to his second assistant, William D. Hughes, asking him to resign, is made public. The District Attorney says: "On assuming the duties of this office, I designated you as my second assistant upon the urgent request of Attorney-General Williams, your brother-in-law. I am now compelled, from circumstances which you doubtless understand, to ask of you your resignation. For many weeks you have been disloyal to me and the interests of this office, and have been in close conference and in intimate relations with John D. Sanborn and his friends. I have reason to believe that for weeks you have been conveying to Sanborn and his friends the secrets of this office, and prosecutions, and have been industriously at work in the interest of Mr. Sanborn, while, at the same time, you have professed friendship for me, and have been in confidential relations with me in the prosecution of the Sanborn case. I am also well aware that you have been all this while plotting for my removal, and aiding the Sanborn influence, by all the means in your power, to secure my removal, and have made your boast that you would, through newspapers, break me down in the city of Brooklyn, and through your relationship with the Attorney-General, secure my removal in thirty days." District-Attorney Tenney was the prosecutor of Sanborn, Hawley, and Vanderworker, in the late trial in Brooklyn.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

Local.

It has been determined to incorporate the Philosophical Society under the State law.

—The principals of the county schools have organized themselves into the "Cook County Principals' Associations."

—According to the statement of Comptroller Hayes, there is due the Free Library fund from the City Treasury $81,515.45, of which over $27,000 is due from D. A. Gage, late City Treasurer.

—The Republicans of South Chicago nominated a Town ticket Saturday, as follows: Collector, D. C. Leech; Assessor, Julius Rodbertus; Supervisor, D. J. Lyon; Town Clerk, R. C. Waring. Certain West Side patriots met in a saloon, Saturday night, and nominated, for Collector, P. J. Hickey; Assessor, Pat Rafferty; Supervisor, James Kinkade; Town Clerk, Michael McMahon. The workingmen of North Chicago have nominated a ticket of their own, and still another West Side ticket is in the field.

The Finances.

The Boston *Evening Journal* gives currency to a report that Secretary Richardson has secured a passage to Europe in a steamer leaving about the middle of May.

—A meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Saturday evening, to give expression to the opinion of the merchants of Boston in view of the contemplated inflation of the currency by Congress. A large audience was present. The Chairman, William Grey, said that the greatest demand of the present time, as well of labor as of capital, is a sound currency not liable to extreme fluctuations, and yet possessing an elasticity which would fit it closely to the wants of the people. Such a currency, Mr. Gray said, could be found only in something that possessed an intrinsic value. The experience of the world has shown that gold is such a basis for currency as is wanted. The resolutions passed by the meeting, set forth that the issue of more paper money would be a violation of a sacred pledge; that the delay of Congress in providing for a speedy return to specie payment has aggravated the evils caused by an irredeemable currency, such as wild speculation and great and damaging fluctuations in values; that the issue of more paper money would especially injure the producing sections of the country, and the shrinkage in prices, caused by it particularly affect the laboring classes and men receiving salaries. The President is urgently requested to veto any measures tending to injure the credit of the country that may be taken by Congress.

The National Capital.

Mr. Butler attempted to report a bill from the Judiciary Committee, providing that civil officers of the United States, when articles of impeachment are pending against them, shall be suspended from office. He said its intention was to cover the cases of Judges Durell and Busteed, who will doubtless be impeached, but whose trial may not be finished during the present year. Delahay, Mr. Butler says, resigned just in season to escape removal from office, although his trial was really begun in the last session of Congress. Objection was made by Morey, of Louisiana, and the bill was not reported.

—The Senate was not in session. In the House after Butler's attempt to suspend Judge Durell had failed, about forty private bills were passed. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, then took the floor, and advocated his measure of financial relief, known as the 3 65-100 scheme. The pending bill he characterized as delusive and frought with danger to the country. A serious objection to the bill was that it sought to extend the banking monopoly which has become so odious to the country. Mr. Kelley favored free banking. He maintained that the only banking-system which had preserved its integrity had discarded bullion as a security for the redemption of notes. The connection between Mr. Kelley's argument and his relief-plan was not very clear. Mr. Butler threw a little of the spice of buffoonery into the debate by saying in answer to an objection to increasing the currency $44,000,000, that the addition would be only 1-42d part of the whole issue, and he believed no man would consider his whisky too much diluted if that proportion of it were water.

Miscellaneous.

Three men were killed by a land-slide at Memphis, Tenn., Saturday evening.

—The twenty-mile trotting-race at San Francisco Saturday afternoon, between Mattie Howard and John Steward, was won by the latter. Time, 59 min. 3 sec.

—The tenth joint-ballot for Senator was taken in the Massachusetts Legislature Saturday. Only 250 votes were cast. Dawes received 88; Hoar, 75; Curtis, 64; Adams, 13; Banks, 5; Pierce, 2; Whittier, 1; Gaston, 1; Phillips, 1.

—Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, who has been on a missionary tour in Mexico, is now in Washington. He was well received by the President and other officials of the Republic, and was assured that it is the design of the Government to secure toleration to all Christian sects and to protect against Catholic aggressions the feeble Protestant missions that have already been established.

—A meeting of persons who favor burning dead human bodies instead of burying them, was held in New York Saturday evening. The Rev. O. B. Frothingham said he was not prejudiced against cremation. Charles A. Dana regarded the present unscientific mode of disposing of the dead as discreditable to the race. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, declared that inhumation satisfied no reasonable demand of our nature. It is proposed to form a permanent organization of corpse-burners in a few weeks.

—Mrs. Aristide Bienvenu belongs to one of the first families of New Orleans. Her carriage was seized by a milliner to secure the payment of a bill last Tuesday. When the case came up for trial, Mrs. Bienvenu insulted the prosecuting attorney. He said he would hold Mr. Bienvenu responsible for the language used. The latter declared his willingness to answer for any words his wife might use, whereupon the attorney knocked Mr. Bienvenu down. A challenge passed between the two men, and Saturday morning a duel was fought, in which Mr. Bienvenu was killed at the first fire.

BOSTON ITEMS.

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—April 29 has been fixed for the eulogy upon Charles Sumner by Senator Schurz. The Mayor will preside, and Wendell Phillips will introduce the orator.

The contract settling all difficulties between the Boston & Maine and Eastern Railroads has been signed.

At a second meeting of the creditors of James A. Coe, additional claims were presented amounting to $80,000, all secured by alleged "raised" collateral.

Additions to the Language.

The latest contribution to the lexicography of the future is the following, by the New York *World*: Buttle, *v. a.*; to connive at blackmailing merchants and plundering the Treasury. Butler, *s.*; one who buttles.

DEATHS.

CLOUGH—The funeral services of the late John Clough, of Denver, will occur at the residence of his brother, Z. C. Clough, No. 134 Walnut street, Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 12 m. Friends invited to attend.

WHITE—Sunday morning, April 5, Ruth A., aged 25 years, wife of James E. White, Superintendent Railway Mail Service.

Funeral at the residence, 532 Cottage Grove avenue, Tuesday, April 7, at 11 a. m. Carriages to Oakwood. Friends of the family are invited.

DRAKE—At 4:30 a. m. Sunday, April 5, 1874, of consumption, Frank Drake, son of J. L. and J. J. M. Drake, at 24 Price place, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral at Centenary M. E. Church Tuesday, April 7, at 10 a. m. Friends are invited. By carriages to Rosehill.

☞ Philadelphia and Washington papers please copy.

IVES—Sunday morning, April 7 [?], Edmond H. Ives, of consumption, aged 28 years.

Funeral Monday, April 6, at 10 a. m., from 1436 South Halsted street. Cars to Calvary.

SUTON—April 5, Johanna Suton, at her late residence, 55 Sampson street.

Funeral will leave the house at 9½ o'clock to-day (Monday) to Jesuit Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

RANSFORD—In this city, April 4, Mrs. Maria Ransford, aged 68 years.

Funeral from the residence of Charles E. Chase, No. 21 Centre avenue, Monday at 2 p. m.

☞ New York, Buffalo, and Kalamazoo (Mich.) papers please copy.

BROWN—At her late residence, April 4, of phthisis Pulmonalis, Mrs. Rebecca E. Brown, widow of George Brown and daughter of Asa Doane, of Orange, Schuyler County, N. Y., aged 40 years, 2 months, and 26 days.

Funeral services at 11 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, April 7, at southwest corner of Thirty-fifth street and Forest avenue. Carriages to Oakwood. Friends are invited without further notice.

DOYLE—In this city Sunday morning, April 5, Mrs. Anne Doyle, wife of Patrick Doyle, and mother of Morgan and the late James Doyle, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Patrick Whitty, 363 North Halsted street, Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., to the Church of Immaculate Conception, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child, it rests the mother.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE!

The entire FURNITURE and FIXTURES of the Hotel and Restaurant known as

"BROWNS'!"

136 & 138 Madison-st., and 144 Clark.

MONDAY MORNING, April 6, at 10 o'clock,

By order of J. BARRELL, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of W. F. WENTWORTH, we will sell the entire contents of the above Hotel and Restaurant, consisting of

BAR AND FIXTURES, AND LUNCH-COUNTER, Large Plate Mirrors, Bronze Clock and Bronze Figures, Nickel Plate, Coffee, Tea, and Water Urns, etc., etc.

DINING ROOMS.

Solid Black Walnut Dining-Tables, B. W. Chairs, Crockery, Glass and China Ware. Also a large lot of Plated Ware, new and nearly new, Silver-Plated Castors, with French Cut-Glass Bottles, Plated Forks and Knives, Soup and Oyster Tureens, Ice-Pitchers, Creamers, Butter-Dishes, etc., etc.

SUITES OF ROOMS.

Solid Black Walnut Chamber Sets, Elegant Parlor Sets upholstered in satin and silk plush, French Plate Mirrors, Moquet and English Body Brussels Carpets, Easy Chairs, etc., etc.

THE BED AND TABLE LINEN, BLANKETS, AND MATTRESSES

are all of the best quality, and have been but little used.

THE GAS FIXTURES

throughout the House are all of the latest and most magnificent designs.

The WINES AND LIQUORS all imported direct for this House, and are of the choicest brands.

Also the Kitchen Furniture and Cooking Utensils all made to order of copper, and are of the best description.

The terms of sale are cash, and a deposit will be required of each purchaser.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE,

S. W. cor. Madison and Desplaines-st.,

Wednesday Morning, April 8, at 10 o'clock,

We will sell the entire contents of 83 Rooms,

AT AUCTION!

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Stands, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Parlor, Dining-Room and Office Furniture, Table Linen, Crockery and Glassware, &c., &c.

Sale positive for cash.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

NO. 108 MADISON-ST., (Between Dearborn and Clark.)

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, SATURDAY, at 9½ o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

WE SHALL SELL THE

Entire Furniture

OF DWELLING HOUSE,

506 WABASH-AV.,

AT AUCTION,

MONDAY, April 6, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, the whole comprising a most complete outfit. Parlor and Chamber Suits, Dining-room Furniture, Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobes, Marble-top Tables, best quality Hair Mattresses and Pillows, Blankets, Spreads, Comforters, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Lambrequins, Lace Curtains, Table Linens, Cutlery, Plated Ware, French China and Glass, Body Brussels Carpets, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, &c., together with other articles requisite for housekeeping. The Furniture can be seen any time before the sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WE SHALL SELL THE

Entire Furniture

OF DWELLING HOUSE,

510 WABASH-AV.,

TUESDAY MORNING, April 7, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, comprising Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Wardrobe, Lounges, Body Brussels Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Beds, Bedding, Bed Linen, together with a large variety of Housekeeping Goods found in a first-class residence.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Buggies, Phaetons, and Harness.

All warranted first-class work, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, AT 11 O'CLOCK, At Butters' Auction Room, 108 East Madison-st.

A DESIRABLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., At Butters' Auction Room, 108 East Madison-st., THURSDAY, April 9, at 9½ o'clock.

UNDERWRITER'S SALE.

A STOCK OF CLOTHING DAMAGED BY WATER, THURSDAY, April 9, at 10 o'clock, at BUTTERS' Auction Rooms, 108 Madison-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

At Our Regular Tuesday

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES

We shall offer, in well-made work,

Open and Top Buggies, 2 and 3-Spring Democrats, Express Wagons, and Harness.

SALE AT 11 A. M., TUESDAY, APRIL 7TH.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS,

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, Commencing at 9:30 o'clock.

Regular Sale of Dry Goods Dress Goods, Notions, White Goods, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Underwear, &c.

100 Cases Ladies' and Misses' Spring Styles Trimmed Hats.

Splendid invoice of Pocket and Table Cutlery, and Silver-plated Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

Jet and Straw Goods, Ornamented Flowers, &c.

Fine line of Tailors' Trimmings, Linings, Twist Sewing Silk, &c.

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Jeans, Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.

A line of Boys' and Youths' Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Linen Handkerchiefs, Napkins, Embroideries, Rufflings, Ladies' Shawls, &c.

Also, Cottage and Ingrain Carpets—[illegible] o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

ANOTHER GREAT

Boot and Shoe Sale

AT AUCTION.

By Catalogue, on Wednesday, April 8, at 9:30 a. m.

A line of Utica-made goods in Mens' and Womens' will be offered, together with other custom-made goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By N. P. HARRISON.

AT 207 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Monday, April 6, at 10 o'clock,

Continued sale AT AUCTION of

Elegant Chromos, Engravings, Bibles, Books, &c.

At 2 o'clock, Special Sale of BIBLES,

Protestant, Catholic, German and English. This sale will be devoted to the sale of a large stock of the above, and it offers a rare chance for those desiring to purchase. The stock of pictures is fast being reduced, and buyers must be on hand, as the sale will close soon.

N. P. HARRISON, Auctioneer.